

# THE ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS

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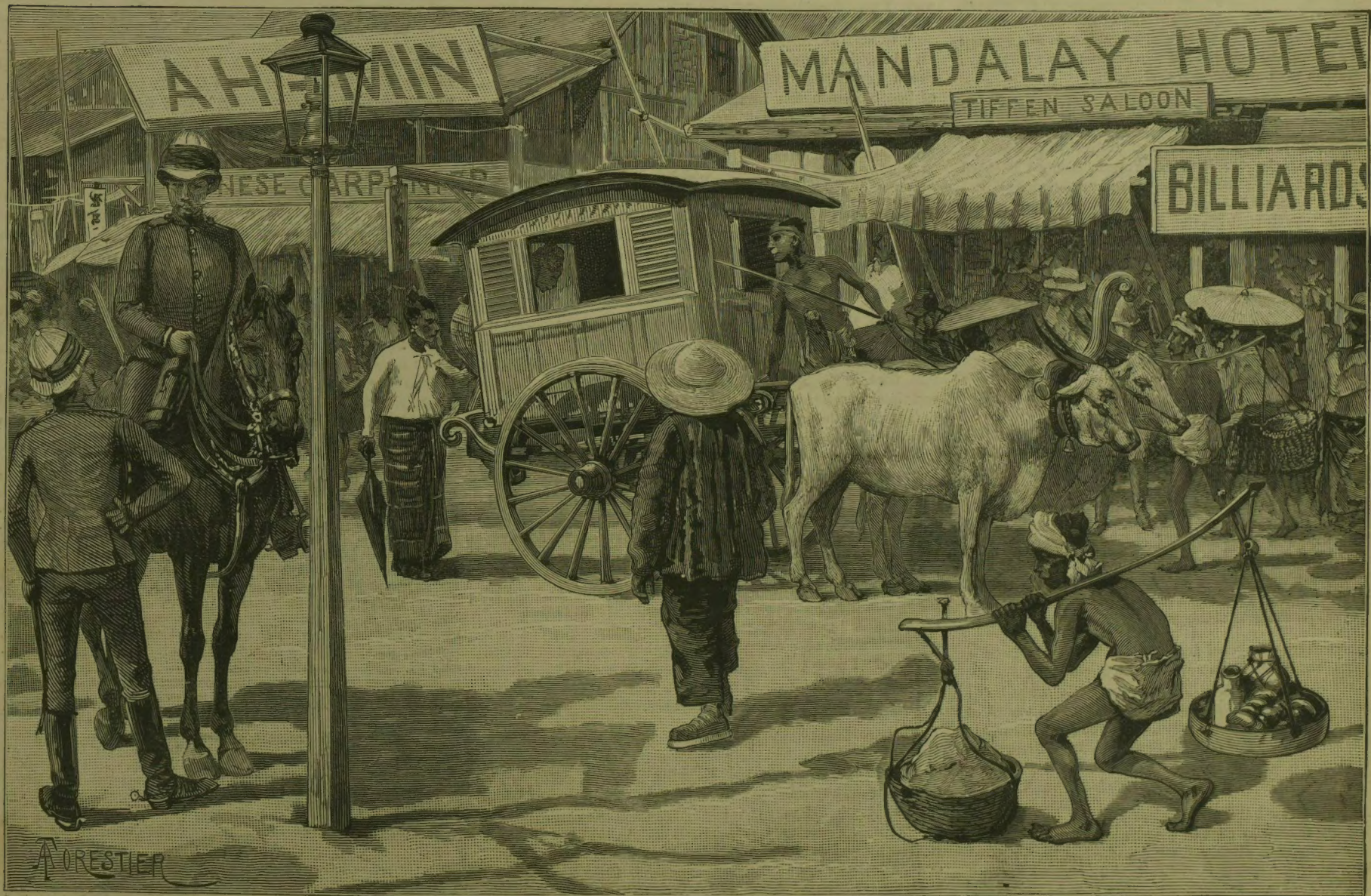
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IN MERCHANT-STREET, MANDALAY.

SKETCHES IN BURMAH: BY CAPTAIN C. PULLEY, 3RD GHOORKA REGIMENT.



## ECHOES OF THE WEEK.

These "Echoes," being of the "Week," I should ill reverberate the sound of the last seven days were I to ignore the appeal to "the collective conscience of the press," which, signed by some notabilities, and a much larger number of nonentities, has just been published. In this appeal the newspapers are asked to "minimise," if they cannot wholly suppress, the reports of trials in the divorce and criminal courts when such reports are of a nature to shock the public modesty.

As a very old journalist—perhaps one of the oldest in the departments of newspaper writing, to which for more than thirty years I have devoted myself—I may say that it is perfectly idle to expect anything approaching a unanimity of agreement among the London daily newspapers in the matter of reporting divorce or criminal trials. The keenest rivalry reigns between these journals. A chronic etiquette of hostility decrees that no "daily" shall mention another contemporary by name. The journal quoted—if it be quoted at all—is always "a contemporary." And, if the three or four daily papers which enjoy the largest circulation in the metropolis could really arrive at a mutual consent to "minimise" the reports of unseemly trials, the papers having a smaller circulation would rush forward to fill the gap, and furnish the public with column upon column of nastiness.

If it be really desirable to "minimise" publicity in this direction, I think that I see a way in which the desired object can be attained. The Judges (with few exceptions) seem to have a rooted objection to hearing revolting cases *in camera*, or *à huis clos*, as the French phrase it. Their Lordships think that to do so would imperil the interests both of plaintiffs and defendants, and open the door to a whole flood of scandal-magging and irresponsible *on-dits*. What the newspapers were precluded from saying brutally, but truly. Clubland and five o'clock tea-tables would chatter politely, but more or less mendaciously. What I would deferentially suggest is this: Let the Bench, in exceptional cases, appoint an official reporter. Let his report, at the close of each day's proceedings, be subjected to the official censorship, say, of the Judge's Associate; and then let it be forwarded, "in slip," to the different newspapers, which would be at liberty to insert it or to exclude it, as they chose. The publication of an unauthorised report would, of course, be made severely punishable as a contempt of court; and there, I apprehend, would be an end of the difficulty.

Mr. Fitzedward Hall, in a valuable communication touching the words "commence" and "reliable," adds as a postscript, "You surprise me by speaking of 'vulgarian' as an adjective 'as very old.' Would you oblige the world by saying where you have found it in old literature?" I am not so venturesome as to think that I can oblige the world in aught; but I am happy to inform Mr. Fitzedward Hall that he will find "vulgarian" used as an adjective in the works of Sir John Denham, author of "Cooper's Hill," a poem which, writes Dryden, "for majesty of style is, and ever will be, the standard of good writing." "A fat *vulgarian* sloven" is the example of "vulgarian" used as an adjective which I commonplace years ago. It is in Denham's prose writings and not in his poetry; but I cannot for the moment tell where; and his works have gone astray on my uncatalogued shelves.

As regards "reliable," Mr. Fitzedward Hall reminds me that a lady, signing herself "Isabel Peacock," pointed out, in the *Academy* of Sept. 22, 1877, that "reliable" was used as long ago as 1624 by the Rev. (afterwards Bishop) Richard Mountague. To the list of "donkeys" and "vulgarians" who have written "reliable," the author of "Modern English" adds the names of the Rev. S. Baring Gould, Mr. Walter Bagehot, Mr. W. R. Greg, the Rev. F. G. Lee, Archbishop Longley, Mr. Richard A. Procter, the Duke of Somerset, Sir G. O. Trevelyan, Mr. Anthony Trollope, and Sir Monier Williams. As for "commence," Mr. Hall cites as employers of the word on this side Shakespeare's time, Steele, in the *Spectator* (429); Johnson, in the *Idler* (50); Southey, in the "Life of Wesley" (II., 314); and De Quincey (VI., 69).

The Secretary of the Society for the Protection of Ancient Buildings has done well in making a public appeal for the preservation of one of the most interesting old mansions that exist in the neighbourhood of London. "It seems impossible," writes Mr. Thackeray Turner, "but, nevertheless, we are assured it is true, that Fairfax House, Putney, is to be pulled down and sold for old building materials. . . . That Fairfax House should be doomed is monstrous. It is well built, architecturally well designed, a picturesque object in the street, and a building of historical value, as being connected with the stirring times of the Rebellion. . . . Surely, it must shock serious English people to know that Fairfax House is to be demolished for the sake of the ground which it stands upon?"

About twenty years ago I lived on the Terrace at Putney, over against the Eight Bells Tavern; and I remember Fairfax House, in the main street, very well. It struck me as being especially a mansion which would be eligible as a school, or as the residence of a gentleman with, say, twenty children. Mr. Thackeray Turner suggests that it should be utilised as a museum or public library; anything, in fine, sooner than that it should fall into the clutches of the speculative builder.

But many years have passed since I was at Putney; my topographical memories of the place are very dim; and I have not the volumes of Cassell's "Greater London" by me; but I have Lysons' "Environs of London," the edition of 1796, and therein the Rev. author states (vol. I., 407) that in 1647, when the army of the Parliament was stationed at Putney, the quarters of General Fairfax were "at Mr. Wimonfold's, the High Sheriff." Lysons adds, in a note, that Mr. Wimonfold's house was built in the year 1596 by John Lacy, citizen and clothworker, and that from the Wimonfolds it passed to Sir Theodore Jansen, and subsequently to a Madame D'Aranda,

Is this the house in the High-street on which I have so often gazed; or did Fairfax ever dwell in another mansion at Putney?

Mem.: Lieutenant-General Cromwell was quartered at Mr. Bonhunt's; Commissary-General Ireton at Mr. Campion's, and Colonel Fleetwood at Mr. Martin's. Who put up Hugh Peters the Rev. Mr. Lysons does not state; but it is certain that the furious Puritan divine was at Putney at the period named, and on most days preached inordinately long sermons to the Generals and the head-quarters staff.

The Duchess of Sutherland, in the presence of the Marquis of Lorne, a great gathering of local grandees, and ten thousand of the commonalty, lately unveiled, at Stoke-on-Trent, a bronze statue of the late Mr. Colin Minton-Campbell, head of the great pottery firm of Minton, and M.P. for North Staffordshire. Subsequently, the Marquis of Lorne, in the course of an eloquent and graceful speech on the pre-eminence in Staffordshire of the ceramic art, observed that there was room for still greater development of ceramics in England. "There was no reason," incidentally remarked the Marquis, "why the outsides of our houses should not by that art be made as beautiful as the interiors thereof."

Has the Marquis of Lorne, may I ask, taken a trip to Lisbon lately? In the streets of the Portuguese capital—and, to some extent, at Cadiz and Seville—evidences are permanently visible of how beautiful the outside of a house may be by facing it with painted tiles. Might we not in London similarly glorify our house fronts? Should we not by this time be thoroughly sick of gazing upon miles upon miles of dingy stucco or dingier brick? Now and again you note a mild protest on the part of an intelligent householder against murky ugliness. He has the hardihood to adorn his balconies with fictile jars or vases of bright hues; the flower-boxes on the window-sills are faced with gaily-painted tiles; and occasionally, with more energy than taste, he daubs the lower portion of the façade with electric blue, Venetian red, pale green, or terra-cotta paint. But I want to see the entire house-front tiled with a bold and picturesque pattern, pink on blue, or white, or black on yellow. These tiles, being glazed, would defy the soot-laden atmosphere of London; and every shower of rain would thoroughly cleanse them. Of course, the suggestion is an "un-English" one, and will not be adopted until English people have the common-sense to acknowledge that in many departments of art there is much to be learned from the foreigner.

"R. A. H." (Gibraltar) sends me the welcome news that Sir John Moore's monument at Corunna is in excellent condition. My correspondent passed a few days at Corunna last June, and of course visited the resting-place of the hero in the Campo de San Carlos. The admirable state of preservation of the monument is partially due to the constant care bestowed upon it, and partially to the height of the iron railings, which prevent the molestation of curio-hunters; the surrounding garden is beautifully kept, and well stocked with plants and flowers, which the frequenters of the place are requested not to pick. I wait for tidings of the condition of John Howard's tomb.

"W. G." (Taranaki, New Zealand), who is anxious to know all about the system of training pursued at the art-classes, South Kensington, had surely better apply to the authorities of South Kensington itself. And here is a lady who writes from Penge, requesting me to give her in English the exact translation of the Greek verse in Revelations vii., 14. Dear Madam at Penge, I have temporarily suspended my studies of Hellenistic Greek, which is the language of the Greek Codex of the New Testament, to say nothing of Attic and Byzantine Greek; and all my leisure is devoted to learning the questions and answers in the Romaic Ollendorf. "Have you the tin gun of the Dutch tailor or that of my pawnbroker? I have neither the Dutch tailor's nor your pawnbroker's. I have the cotton blunderbuss of the mad musician."

"D. G. M." (Margate) wishes to know why the opal is considered to be an unlucky stone. I have heard that the opal is suggestive of grief because it resembles a tear; I have been told that it is symbolical of inconstancy because, under certain circumstances, it changes its tint; but I did not know that it was unlucky. There must be some cause for the superstition; and perhaps some correspondent learned in the folklore of gems will enlighten me on the question. At the same time somebody might be good enough to tell me why it is held unlucky to keep peacocks' feathers in the house? The Mrs. Montague whom Dr. Johnson and Mrs. Thrale and Faany Burney knew, had in her house a famous apartment, with peacock hangings. Was Mrs. Montague an unlucky lady?

"G. C." (Tadmorden) writes me a very kind and genial letter, in which he is good enough to say that he approves of the "Echoes"; and he further encloses, as a New Year's gift, a shilling's-worth of postage stamps "to buy a cigar and a glass of wine." I accept the gift, as I am sure it is meant cordially and frankly; and blind Harry, by St. Martin's Church, shall be all the better for the twelve-pence.

Mem.: Many years ago, when I was slowly recovering from a prolonged illness, a kind-hearted clergyman sent me a cheque for seven shillings and sixpence, in order, as he put it, that I should buy a bottle of port wine. I had plenty of wine at the time, but I very thankfully accepted the clerical draft for three half-crowns, because I felt certain that the gift was generously and charitably meant; and it would have hurt the donor's feelings had I returned his cheque. Only, good people, pray do not let the little apologue which I have narrated incite you to send me *largesse* which I do not want, or, having which, I should probably "lavish." This is the season for giving things away. If you have any postage-stamps or cheques for seven-and-sixpence to spare, send them to Sister Mary, Nazareth House, Hammersmith, W.

A gallant correspondent, "J. E. F." (Newbury), is anxious

to learn ample particulars about the unicorn, not only as one of the supporters of the Royal arms, but also as a "beast," real or fabulous—"his antecedents, whether extinct, or when last heard of." I am no herald, and am unable to give my correspondent any definite information touching the unicorn in connection with his position as a salient supporter of the Royal Arms of Great Britain, save that he was borrowed from the arms of Scotland, which had two unicorns as supporters. "Frequently mentioned by Greek and Roman writers as a native of India, of the size and shape of a horse, exceedingly swift; the body being white, the head red, and the eyes blue; a straight horn growing from its forehead, white at the base, red in the middle, and black at the tip." Father Lobo asserts that he saw such a unicorn somewhere in the interior of Africa.

In the matter of "Count Vilain XIV." It appears that I was in error in assuming that the appendage of "XIV." to the gentleman's name signified that he was the Fourteenth Count of his line. Lord Ronald Gower kindly sets me right, and tells me that when Louis XIV. was in Belgium a Flemish gentleman by the name of Vilain was enabled to render his Majesty some service. Being asked what requital he desired, he replied that he should like to have "Quatorze" appended to his family name. His request was smilingly granted by the Grand Monarque; and every Baron or Count Vilain has been "XIV." as well, ever since.

Similar information is courteously conveyed to me by "E. S. H." (Bedford), who adds to the correction a droll little anecdote:—"One day the wife of the American Minister at Brussels remarked, talking of the ladies at Court: 'There was Madame Vilain XIV. If I were only *fourteenth* dame of the palace I should be too proud to say so.'"

"F. H. A." (Albert Gate), writes that he recollects as a boy, nearly forty years ago, reading a "Penny Illustrated Pickwick," which appeared in weekly parts. "If I remember rightly," adds my correspondent, "there was a fifth member of the company, whose name was Captain Julius Caesar. Can you tell me where I can find a copy of this work? I have asked many persons; but can obtain no information on the subject."

In reply to "F. H. A.," I would suggest that it must be nearer fifty than forty years ago that the "Penny Pickwick" was published. It was an impudent piracy of the genuine "Pickwick," then in course of publication by Messrs. Chapman and Hall, who, I believe, took legal proceedings to restrain the piratical publisher. There may, for aught I know, have been other piracies of Dickens's comic masterpiece. Suggested also by this humorous epic was the curious work called "Pickwick Abroad," which was descriptive of the adventures in Paris of Mr. Pickwick, Sam Weller, and the rest of the Pickwickians. The book, which was written by Mr. G. W. M. Reynolds, could not be called a piracy, although French leave had been taken with the names of Mr. Pickwick and his associates. It was the rather a comic guide-book to Paris, and presented a highly interesting picture of society and manners in the French capital during the first decade of the reign of Louis Philippe.

Touching Fielding's tomb in the Protestant Cemetery at Lisbon, I am glad to read that the editor of the *Globe* has received a photograph proving beyond doubt that, although there are marks of damp from fallen foliage on the lower slabs of the sarcophagus, the tomb is in perfect preservation, and the inscription perfectly legible.

Dr. Charcot, of the Salpêtrière Hospital, Paris, is surely one of the most ingenious of medical mankind. He is a specialist in hysteric and hypnotic cases; and I read ("in a contemporary") that, having satisfied himself as to the practicability of transferring paralysis, nervous contractions, and cataleptic symptoms from one patient to another, he is now about to extend his experiments to hysteric dumbness. "A female patient afflicted in this manner was placed back to back with a woman who had been for a long time cataleptic. By means of the magnet the dumbness was transferred from one patient to the other with the same regularity as marked the experiments in paralysis. By continuing these tests, Dr. Charcot hopes to be able completely to restore speech to tongue-tied patients."

The mention of Dr. Charcot's name reminds me that he has written an editorial preface to a book which, artistically, is one of the most extraordinary on which I have ever set eyes. You know what Sir Charles Bell, what Lebrun, what Darwin, and Lavater have done in delineating the passions and emotions of the face; but for a series of terrific pictures illustrating the passions of the body, let me commend you to the "Études Cliniques sur l'Hystérie-Epilepsie ou Grande Hystérie," by Dr. Paul Richer, one of Dr. Charcot's pupils. Dr. Richer is an accomplished draughtsman, and his bulky and most appalling volume is embellished with a large number of etchings and woodcuts portraying every conceivable variety of hysterical attitude.

G. A. S.

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## LORD HARTINGTON.

After all, in English politics, no character or position is more congenial than that of a true Englishman. One not only born to a great title and a great fortune, heir to the highest rank under Royalty and to vast estates, but whom Nature has made a man of the English temperament, and whose education, tastes, and habits have left in him what is congenial to the national type, can dispense with the brilliancy of exceptional genius. He needs only, in his public career, a just mixture of constancy, steadfastness, and discretion, with a not too eager ambition, with courage and patience, to be sought as a political leader. These personal qualities, added to his rank in English society, have done more for Lord Hartington than his hereditary connection with the remnant, such as it now is, of the antiquated Whig Party. He stands in the unique position of a statesman whom many of both the old parties, hitherto distinguished as Conservatives and Liberals, would be disposed to support as Prime Minister. This is a singular proof of confidence in the qualities of the individual politician, confirmed by his past actions and behaviour, as well as by the consideration of his family ties, through the house of Cavendish, to the historical traditions of constitutional but Liberal government, which England has not yet wholly forgotten. Lord Hartington has declined to be a member of the Conservative Ministry, but Mr. Goschen, with Lord Hartington's approval, becomes Chancellor of the Exchequer, while Mr. W. H. Smith is to be Leader of the House of Commons.

The Right Hon. Spencer Compton Cavendish, by courtesy and common usage called the Marquis of Hartington, is fifty-three years of age, having been born on July 23, 1833, the eldest son of the Duke of Devonshire, Sir William Cavendish, K.G., who was known as the Earl of Burlington till he succeeded to the Dukedom in January, 1858. The founder of this great English family was Sir John Cavendish, Lord Chief Justice in the reigns of King Edward III. and King Richard II.; but it was under the Tudors that they became wealthy, and they were ennobled by the Stuarts. Notwithstanding their former services to Royalty, the fourth Earl of Devonshire, in 1688, preferred the cause of constitutional freedom, and helped in the Revolution to bring in William III. For two hundred years past, the house of Cavendish has vied with that of Russell in fidelity to Whig principles, in opposition to arbitrary government, and in guarded sympathy with the widening progress of popular liberties, holding aristocratic influence as a trust for the welfare of the country. The fourth Earl was made a Duke in 1694, with the secondary title of Marquis of Hartington. From the third Duke, who was Lord Lieutenant of Ireland between 1737 and 1744, sprang the younger branch of the family, which was ennobled, in 1831, with the Earldom of Burlington. The sixth Duke of Devonshire, the well-remembered adorer of Chatsworth, and patron of Sir Joseph Paxton, dying unmarried nineteen years ago, was succeeded by his cousin, the Earl of Burlington. This nobleman, the present Duke, an accomplished scholar and student of science, is in the seventy-ninth year of his age. He married, in 1829, a daughter of the sixth Earl of Carlisle, Lady Blanche Georgiana Howard, who died in 1840. Their three sons were the present Lord Hartington; the late Lord Frederick Cavendish, M.P., who was murdered in the Phoenix Park, at Dublin, on May 6, 1882; and Lord Edward Cavendish, M.P. for West Derbyshire. Lord Hartington was educated at Trinity College, Cambridge, where he took the degree of M.A. in 1854. In 1856, he was attached to Earl Granville's special mission to Russia at the coronation of the Emperor Alexander II. In 1857, he was elected M.P. for North Lancashire; and we have only now to speak of his conduct as a member of Parliament, and upon some occasions as a Minister of State, or as a party leader.

He first held office, in March, 1863, under Lord Palmerston, as a Lord of the Admiralty, and subsequently as Under-Secretary for the War Department. In February, 1866, under the Government of Earl Russell, he became Secretary of State for War, a Cabinet Minister, and diligently applied himself to the business of his Department, while he spoke with earnest conviction in favour of Mr. Gladstone's scheme of Parliamentary reform, an enlargement of the borough and county franchises, and a systematic redistribution of seats. At the end of the year 1868, when Mr. Gladstone formed a new Ministry, Lord Hartington took the office of Postmaster-General. His attention was then mainly devoted to the business of the Post Office, and he laboured in the negotiations for the purchase of the electric telegraphs, and in the revision of the mail contracts with the steam-ship companies. In December, 1870, he became Chief Secretary to the Government of Ireland, and held that office till the fall of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry in February, 1874. He was M.P. for the Radnor boroughs in the Parliament then existing, as he had lost his seat for North Lancashire in 1868.

In January, 1875, Mr. Gladstone carried out the intention, which he had notified in a letter to Lord Granville nearly a twelvemonth before, of retiring from the leadership of the Liberal party. The four persons deemed to have some fitness to take his place were Mr. W. E. Forster, Sir William Harcourt, Mr. Goschen, and Lord Hartington. At a meeting of Liberal members on Feb. 3, Mr. Bright presiding, Lord Hartington was chosen, the other three deferring to his superior claim; and he was regarded as the head of the Opposition, thenceforward, during the Disraeli or Beaconsfield Administration. He enabled Mr. Trevelyan, in 1876, to carry against the Ministry a resolution in favour of household suffrage for the counties. He set himself, very decidedly, in the succeeding years, against the foreign policy of Lord Beaconsfield, the menace of war with Russia, the secret convention, the acquisition of Cyprus, the assumption of a protectorate over Asiatic Turkey, the unsatisfactory settlement of the Berlin Treaty, the Afghan and Zulu wars. In the autumn of 1879, when Mr. Gladstone began his Midlothian campaign, Lord Hartington addressed large popular audiences at Newcastle and Manchester upon these topics, and exposed the grave errors of the Beaconsfield Government with stringent criticism, but without violence of speech. The General Election, opened in March, 1880, called for still greater exertions; and his Lordship, as candidate for North-East Lancashire, spoke at nearly twenty meetings within less than a month, discussing the most important affairs of the time, with more vivacity than he had yet exhibited. A great majority having been won for the Liberal party, he entered Mr. Gladstone's second Cabinet as Secretary of State for India; he was first invited by the Queen, at Windsor, himself to form a Cabinet, and so was Lord Granville, but they left it to Mr. Gladstone. One of the first acts, connected with his own Ministerial department, for which Lord Hartington boldly assumed responsibility, was the restoration of Candahar to the ruler of Afghanistan. He took his part, with the other Ministers, in defending the Irish Land Act, but would never give any countenance to Irish Home Rule. His administration of the India Office was characterised by unostentatious usefulness, by successful endeavours to repair the immense disorders of Indian finance, and to restore tranquillity on the Afghan frontier, and by attention to British commercial interests. After two years, he exchanged this office for that of Secretary

of State for War, which brought on him much of the work of the Egyptian expedition, and all that of the subsequent expeditions to the Sudan, in the details of military preparation. In the debates on the Parliamentary Franchise Bill, in 1884, Lord Hartington fully sustained his character of a staunch Liberal and Reformer. To the end of Mr. Gladstone's Ministry, which terminated in June, 1885, he frequently spoke in frank and firm vindication of its purposes, while not dissembling his own reluctance to pursue fresh military undertakings on the Nile; he even expressed a hope that the English troops would be withdrawn from Egypt in six months.

A new Parliament was to be elected, in November, 1885, upon the extended county suffrage, and the novel distribution of constituencies. Lord Salisbury and the Conservative party were then in office. Mr. Gladstone, again the chief of the Liberal Opposition party, announced its programme in his Midlothian address, consisting of four points—the amendment of procedure in the House of Commons, the amendment of the laws relating to landed property, the reform of local and county government, and the more effectual registration of electors. Upon these topics, Lord Hartington's speeches at that time, at Grimsby and other places in the country, as well as to his constituents in Lancashire, were unequivocal and explicit; whilst Mr. Gladstone had not then said a word that could lead anybody to expect a difference of opinion between them on the Irish question. Lord Hartington expressed his willingness to bestow on Ireland an equal degree of local self-government with England, Scotland, and Wales, with the exception of the management of the police, or Royal Irish Constabulary; to give that up to Irish elective boards, he said, would be "an act of madness." In December, however, came the vague rumours of Mr. Gladstone's conversion to Irish Home Rule; when several of his former Ministerial colleagues, including Lord Hartington, and other distinguished men of the Liberal party, Mr. Goschen one of the most important, lost no time in protesting against it. As Mr. Gladstone's intentions became more certainly known, the secessions from his party quickly increased; he got into office at the beginning of February, and Mr. John Morley became Chief Secretary for Ireland, while Lord Spencer and Sir William Harcourt remained with their old leader; but he lost Mr. Chamberlain and Mr. Trevelyan as soon as they looked at his Irish Bills. In the meantime, Lord Hartington, Mr. Goschen, and Lord Cowper, supported by the great Whig Dukes and most of the Peerage and upper classes, joined with the whole body of Conservatives in organising public demonstrations against Home Rule. The habitual associations of the two old political parties were set at naught; and these eminent Liberals stood on the platform at St. James's Hall, side by side with Lord Salisbury and the Tories, to resist the Irish policy of Mr. Gladstone.

The House of Commons rejected that policy, and the General Election last July confirmed the verdict of the House of Commons. The question still in dispute, as Lord Hartington said in his address to the electors of the Rossendale Division, "is not so much of justice or of right as of expediency." There is no denial of right, he observed, for Ireland does not claim independence, and Ireland has already full representation in the United Kingdom Parliament, helping in due proportion to govern Great Britain. All Liberals agree upon the proposition that the Irish people should have greater control than they now possess over the management of their own affairs. But the matters which Lord Hartington refuses to commit to a separate Irish Legislature, and to an Irish Executive dependent solely upon it, are not, in his judgment, exclusively Irish affairs; they are those of the State, "legislation and the administration of laws affecting the relations of property, the prevention and punishment of crime, and the civil and religious rights and liberties of the whole community." He has chosen—so has Mr. Chamberlain, and so has Mr. John Bright—to see the Liberal party broken asunder rather than permit the severance of the Union with regard to these functions of State government. The election campaign of last midsummer showed many of our public men, on both sides, in the noble attitude of bravely maintaining what they held to be truth. Lord Hartington is not a fine orator, but he is clear and logical in argument. His energy and activity, as well as Mr. Goschen's eloquence, surprised all who had not before given them credit for these special qualities. Lord Hartington is too noble ever to say a bitter word of his opponents personally. Since the General Election, he has thought it right to lend a general support to Lord Salisbury's Government, merely in order to prevent Mr. Gladstone's return to power, and that merely because it would mean "Home Rule" for Ireland. There is no need here to anticipate or conjecture the final result.

## BENEVOLENT OBJECTS.

On New Year's Day the Queen's gifts were presented to the poor of the parishes of New Windsor, Holy Trinity, and Clewer.

The Duke of Portland has given £30 to be distributed amongst the poor of Sutton-in-Ashfield.

The Duke of Newcastle made a present of joints of beef to the workpeople on the Clumber estate; and the Duchess, on New Year's Day, made presents of warm clothing to the same families, as is her Ladyship's custom.

The Lord Mayor presided on Thursday week at the thirty-fifth anniversary meeting of the Commercial Travellers' Benevolent Institution. During the evening subscriptions amounting to nearly £2000 were announced.

The Royal assent has been given to schemes appropriating £6500 from the Rochester Bridge Trust towards the foundation of a school, under the name of the Maidstone Grammar School for Girls, in or near the borough.

Last Saturday (New Year's Day) the annual collection in aid of the Railway Benevolent Institution was made at all railway stations throughout the United Kingdom. The institution is established to alleviate distress amongst railway servants, arising from disability or early or sudden death, by accident or otherwise.

The precise income for the year recently closed of the three principal English Masonic charities supported by voluntary contributions has been ascertained. The total amount was £46,767, 13s. 9d. The Royal Masonic Benevolent Institution heads the list with £18,194; the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls comes next with £15,516; and the Royal Masonic Institution for Boys has £13,056.

In Margate the jubilee year began in earnest. Last Saturday a splendid entertainment was given by a resident gentleman, under the direction of the Mayor, who forwarded the following telegram to Osborne:—"One thousand of the poorer inhabitants of Margate, now assembled to partake of a substantial repast, and to receive a gift of one shilling each in commemoration of the jubilee of her most gracious Majesty's reign, desire me to express their heartfelt loyalty and affection to the Throne.—Hermitage, Mayor of Margate." During the evening the Mayor had the honour of receiving the following reply:—"Osborne. The Queen was much pleased by the message of congratulation sent by your meeting, and asks you to return her thanks.—(Signed) Ponsonby."

## THE COURT.

The Queen, Prince and Princess Henry of Battenberg, and the members of the Royal household attended Divine service at Osborne on Sunday morning. The Dean of Windsor officiated. Her Majesty drove out on Monday afternoon, accompanied by Princess Beatrice, and honoured Mrs. Prothero with a visit at Whippingham Rectory; and her Majesty went out on Tuesday morning with the Princess. The Queen sent an officer to Portsmouth to visit the scene of the explosion on Sunday evening, and to convey a message of sympathy to the sufferers in the hospital. Her Majesty has sent to Madras a message of condolence with the relatives of those who lost their lives in the fire at the fair on Friday last week.

Sir Robert Morier, the British Ambassador at St. Petersburg, arrived at Sandringham last Saturday, on a visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales. Their Royal Highnesses, with their three daughters, accompanied by the guests staying in the house, attended by the ladies and gentlemen of the household, were present at Divine service at the Church of St. Mary Magdalene on Sunday morning. The Rev. F. Hervey, Rector of Sandringham and Domestic Chaplain to the Prince of Wales, officiated, assisted by the Rev. J. V. Stephens, Rector of Blankney, Lincolnshire, who preached the sermon. Princess Louise, the Prince and Princess of Leiningen, and Princess Alberta of Leiningen, and the Prince and Princess Victor of Hohenlohe-Langenberg, and Countess Feodora Gleichen arrived at Sandringham on Monday. Sir Henry James, M.P., and Sir John Rose also arrived at Sandringham. Sir Robert Morier, having terminated his visit to the Prince and Princess of Wales, left Sandringham in the afternoon.

Princess Christian on Tuesday attended at the first of a series of free dinners, which are being given in the Guildhall of Windsor, during the present inclement season, to the children of the poor.

The marriage of Lord Churchill, Coldstream Guards, and Lady Verena Lowther, youngest daughter of Henry, third Earl of Lonsdale, took place last Saturday in the parish church of Cottesmore. In consequence of the recent death of the bridegroom's father, the marriage was private. Among the numerous presents were a large silver bowl from the Queen and a silver cigarette-case from Princess Beatrice.

## SKETCHES IN BURMAH.

The arrival of the Indian Army Commander-in-Chief in Burmah, General Sir Frederick Roberts, was greeted by the British garrison at Mandalay with proper military honours. At the east gate of the palace, where the troops were drawn up for the reception of his Excellency, the scene was rather imposing; and our Illustration, from a sketch by Captain C. Pulley, of the 3rd Ghorka regiment, is a token of the commencement of a new period in the military operations still needful to establish peace and good order, and to suppress the outrages of predatory banditti, known as "dacoits," throughout the country recently annexed to our Indian Empire. General Roberts immediately set forth on a tour of inspection, visiting all the military stations and the frontier town of Bhamo, from which he returned to Mandalay on Dec. 22, and his plans will speedily be carried into execution.

The other Mandalay Sketches by Captain Pulley which appear in this week's publication represent the various aspects of the city and people, with specimens of the British and Indian soldiery among them, now beginning to feel themselves as much at home as in Madras or Bengal. The gallant light infantry man, indeed, mounted on a small Burmese pony which is hardly equal to his weight—it is a mercy that the rider does not belong to the heavy cavalry—may have some difficulty in getting along a steep bit of road. We lately extracted from a book on Burmah by "Shway-yo," Mr. J. G. Scott, which we have repeatedly had occasion to quote, such a lively description of the miscellaneous throngs of people in the streets of Mandalay, of many East Asiatic nations and tribes, that it will serve our readers well enough for the scene in "Merchant-street." Among the most conspicuous figures, in any ordinary city crowd, John Chinaman, the handy, useful, punctual artisan, and brisk retail trader, is one of considerable social importance. The Burmese are rather an indolent race, and seem likely to be supplanted by the more industrious Shans, Karens, and especially Chinese, who are already settling in large numbers. "The Chinese come not as temporary visitors, as in America and Australia, merely to make money and return as speedily as possible to their wives and families in China, but as veritable settlers or colonists, making permanent homes in the country. They are welcomed by the Burmese women, for whom they make suitable and very desirable husbands. The Chinese are well contented to remain in a country where they enjoy good government, where they prosper in business, and to which they become attached by the strongest family ties. The Burmese woman who marries a Chinaman considers that she has drawn a valuable prize in the matrimonial lottery. Instead of a lazy Burman, who would make her work while he idles his time away, she is well cared for by the Chinaman, who does all the hard work himself, and takes a pride in having his wife and children well dressed and well cared for. No question of religious difference comes in to mar the happiness of the family. The children become Buddhists like their parents, and the fruits of such unions are certainly physically an improvement upon the Burmese element. Even in matters of dress no disagreement arises. The boys are generally dressed in Chinese garb, and the girls in the Burmese skirt and jacket, than which few costumes are more effective from an æsthetic point of view, and none could be better adapted to the exigencies of the climate. As the tide of Chinese immigration increases, as it is certain to do, the marriages between Chinamen and Burmese women will multiply; and the Burmese, indolent and improvident, will, by losing their women, run a serious risk of final extinction as a separate race." The prospect, then, is that the Burmese woman, if she be agreeable and clever enough to manage a Chinese husband, will continue to hold her position as "the real ruler in the land," which is humorously ascribed to her, in the title of one of the Sketches by our correspondent. She does not look over-industrious with a cigar in her mouth, squatting pensively by the riverside, but perhaps she is meditating on the problem of woman's mission, until John Chinaman comes to make her an offer. The other native lady, in Merchant-street, is evidently of superior rank: she has been shopping, like fashionable persons of her sex in London or Paris, and is about to step into her own carriage, which is drawn by a noble pair of bullocks. As for the lower class of Burmese townsman, the coolie or common street-porter, who is seen both in this picture and in a separate Sketch with his two baskets or boxes suspended from the ends of a bamboo laid on his shoulder, may be a good-humoured fellow, and perhaps quite as honest as any Chinaman, but is not equally fitted to rise in the world.

At a meeting of the Convocation of the Royal University of Dublin on Thursday week, Dr. O'Sullivan, of Cork, was elected Senator in room of the late Dr. Kavanagh.





SIR CHARLES A. AITCHISON, K.C.S.I.,  
COMMISSIONER OF PUNJAUB, CHANCELLOR OF PUNJAUB UNIVERSITY.



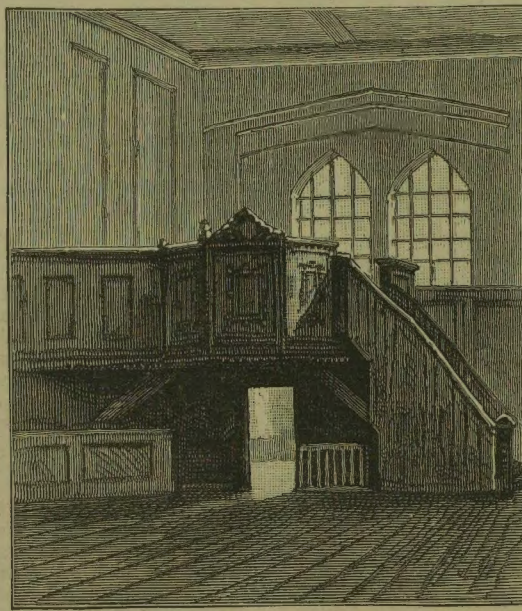
MR. G. R. ELSMIE,  
VICE-CHANCELLOR OF THE PUNJAUB UNIVERSITY, LAHORE.



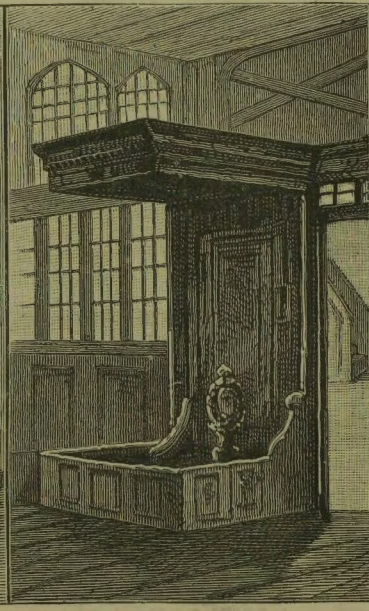
MR. F. DE H. LARPENT,  
REGISTRAR OF THE PUNJAUB UNIVERSITY.



THE OLD PALACE, CROYDON.



THE CHAPEL, CROYDON PALACE.



QUEEN ELIZABETH'S PEW.



THE BULGARIAN CRISIS: RUSSIAN AGENTS TRYING TO SEDUCE THE GARRISON OF SISTOVA.—SKETCH BY M. LACHMANN.



## THE ROYAL SOCIETY OF PAINTERS IN WATER COLOURS.

There is always some danger at the "Old Society" of losing oneself in the lovely landscapes spread before our eyes. Too often the figures, unless dressed in the rich Arab costumes of Carl Haag, are passed by with little notice. Nevertheless, there are among the members some who can distinctly claim to occupy a foremost place as figure painters among contemporary artists. Of the claims of Mr. H. Stacy Marks nothing need be said. He has achieved his present position by honest work; and success has not rendered him slovenly. Of his four works in the present exhibition, "The Friar and His Fowls" (39) is perhaps the most characteristic of his humorous insight into the human weaknesses of animals. In this careful study the contrast between the Church and the World is worked out with that sympathy with monastic life which Mr. Marks affects—

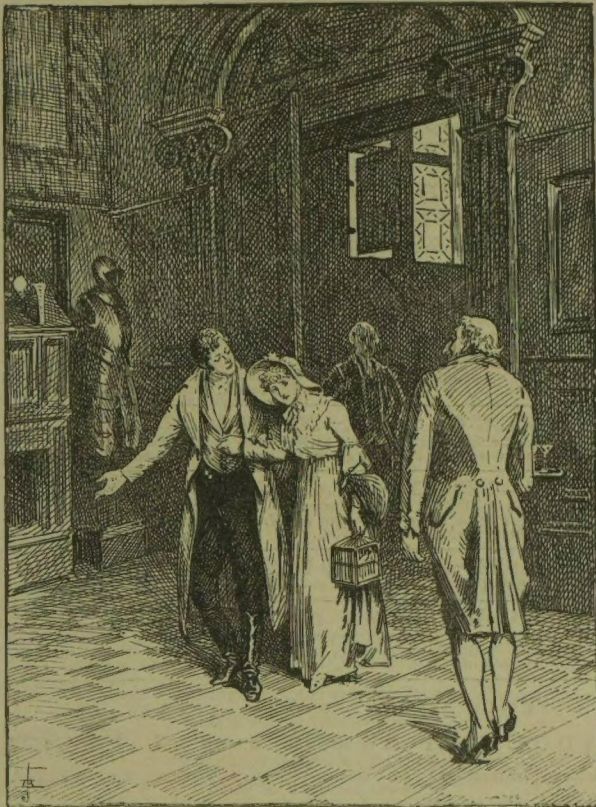
No man's content how great so'er his store;  
And hens, like humans, still will crave for more.

Mr. Barnes has not yet passed beyond the rank of an Associate; but his "New Arrival" (80) will entitle his claims to advancement to early recognition. The child's delight, as he nurses the puppy his father has brought home, is natural, and simply told; and the little family group before the cottage door is delightfully rendered, without any touch of sentimentalism or pose. The change to Mr. Hardy's jungle scene (if, by-the-way, lions frequent jungles, which is doubtful) is abrupt; but there is no doubt about the spirited drawing of his "Horse Attacked by Lions" (19), and the care with which the anatomy of the "monarch" and his wives is given. We cannot but feel compassion for the poor riderless horse, which seems, by no fault of his own, to have fallen into such perilous straits. The attitude of the springing lioness will recall to many that in the group known as Kisch's "Amazon," one of the principal art attractions of the Exhibition of 1851. Mr. Brewtnall's "Mermaid" (194) is not, like Lord Tennyson's, "under the sea," but snugly ensconced among the rocks, reading, perhaps, his Lordship's poems; but still she is—

A mermaid fair,  
Singing alone,  
Combing her hair

In a golden curl  
With a comb of pearl,  
On a stone...

And very dainty she looks; and one wonders whether some "merman bold" is not even now searching for her, as she lifts



THE LORD OF BURLEIGH.—BY H. G. GLINDONI.

her head slightly, and seems to be listening to something besides the sea breaking on the shore, and thinking of something besides the open book upon her lap. Tennyson, however, has more directly inspired Mr. H. G. Glindoni in his episode from "The Lord of Burleigh" (142), who, though still for a few moments longer the "landscape painter," has now brought home his bride, and she is entering the stately hall of his ancestors. The first flush of surprise has passed—

And her spirit changed within.  
Then her countenance all over  
Pale again as death did prove.

If we were disposed to find fault with this carefully finished work, it would be with the undue prominence given to the "gallant gay domestic" whose lengthy back and elaborate calves occupy so much of the foreground. Mr. Arthur Hopkins' "Bit of Lilac" (47) is a charming study of a young girl embowered in a lilac-bush—of which the rich blossoms are in exquisite harmony with her graceful figure.

## THE PUNJAB UNIVERSITY, LAHORE.

We present Portraits of the Chancellor, Vice-Chancellor, and Registrar of the Punjab University at Lahore, where the degree of Doctor of Literature was conferred two months ago on his Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught, while the degree of Doctor of Oriental Learning, a degree peculiar to this University, was at the same time conferred on his Excellency the Viceroy of India, the Earl of Dufferin.

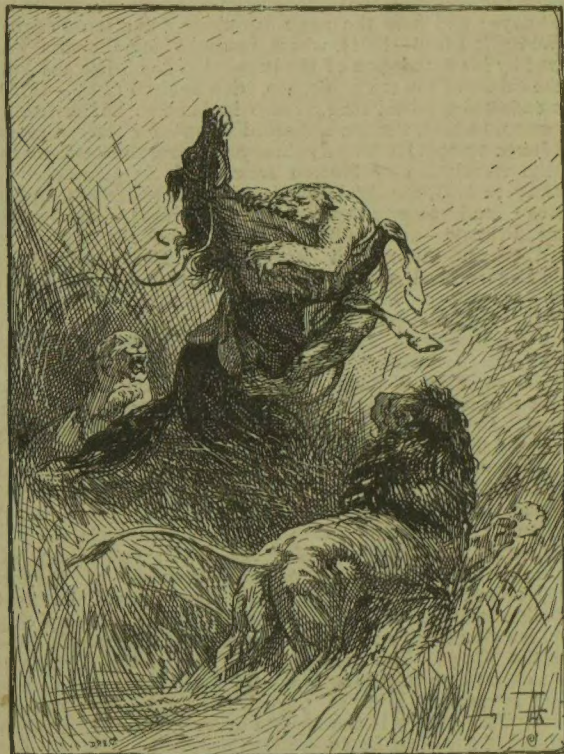
The Chancellorship of the Punjab University is held ex-officio by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab; and Sir Charles Umpherston Aitchison, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., LL.D. (Edinburgh), has held that office since the incorporation of the University in October, 1882. Sir Charles Aitchison (son of the late Hugh Aitchison, of Edinburgh) was born in Edinburgh, in 1832, and educated there at the University. He entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1856, the year in which the appointments in that service were first thrown open to public competition, and was nominated, when comparatively a very junior man, to the important office of Foreign Secretary to the Government of India, which he vacated in 1878 for the Chief Commissionership of Burmah; and he became Lieutenant-Governor of the Punjab in April, 1882. On the termination of his term of service as Lieutenant-Governor, in April, 1887, he



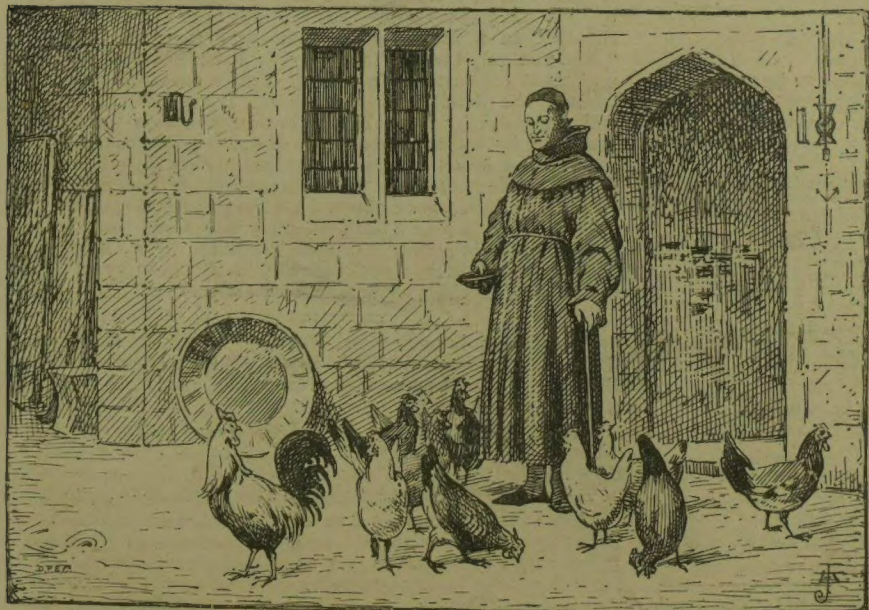
A BIT OF LILAC.—BY ARTHUR HOPKINS.



A MERMAID.—BY E. F. BREWTNALL.



HORSE ATTACKED BY LIONS.—BY HEYWOOD HARDY.



THE FRIAR AND HIS FOWLS.—BY H. STACY MARKS, R.A.



THE NEW ARRIVAL.—BY R. BARNES.



will, at Lord Dufferin's request, become a member of the Governor-General's Council.

Mr. George Robert Elsmie, who now holds the office of Vice-Chancellor of the Punjab University, was born in October, 1838, the son of Mr. George Elsmie, of Southampton. He was educated at the Marischal College and University, Aberdeen, and at the old East India Company's College at Haileybury; he entered the Bengal Civil Service in 1857, one of the last nominees to that service from Haileybury; and has served successively as Assistant Commissioner, Deputy Commissioner, and Commissioner in the Punjab. He was called to the Bar at Lincoln's Inn in 1871, and was a Judge of the Chief Court of the Province from 1878 to 1885, when he became Commissioner of the Lahore Division. He was nominated Vice-Chancellor of the University by the Chancellor, for the statutory period of two years, in February, 1885.

Mr. Frederic De Hochepeid Larpent, Registrar of the Punjab University, is of an old Huguenot family, being the youngest son of the sixth Baron De Hochepeid Larpent, who died in 1860. He was born in 1843, in Belgium; was educated at Bruton School, and at Oriel College, Oxford, and went to India in 1867, being nominated to an appointment in the Indian Financial Department by Sir Richard Temple, Bart., who was then Finance Minister. He now holds the office of Deputy Accountant-General at Lahore; he was unanimously elected Registrar of the University by the Senate in November, 1885, and will hold the office for three years, when he is eligible for re-election. He was elected a Fellow of the University by the Senate in April, 1886.

The Portrait of Sir Charles Aitchison is from a photograph by Messrs. Bourne and Shepherd, of Calcutta; and that of Mr. Larpent, from one by Messrs. Johnston and Hoffmann.

### THE ARCHBISHOP'S PALACE AT CROYDON.

The preservation of the old Palace at Croydon, formerly inhabited by the Archbishops of Canterbury, is an object of interest to historical antiquaries. We learn that in the time of Archbishop Peckham, from 1279 to 1292, there was a manor house on this site, belonging to the Primate, which may have been erected by his predecessor, Robert Kilwardby, who is known to have dwelt at Croydon; or by Stephen Langton, in 1218. Here resided, subsequently, in a more stately mansion, Archbishop Courtenay (who was consecrated in 1381), and his successors, Arundel (1397), Chicheley (1414), and Stafford (1443). Thomas Fitzalan, or Arundel, who had suffered attainder in 1398, was restored for the interval 1399-1414; it was in the year 1412 that King James I. of Scotland, a captive in England, was at Croydon, in that prelate's custody. Cardinal Morton, Chancellor to the first of the Tudors, was attached to Croydon—a partiality not shared by his successor, Henry Deane, or Denny (1501-1503). In its chapel Cranmer consecrated two Bishops—John Taylor to Lincoln, June 26, 1552; and John Harley to Hereford, May 26, 1553. Another Protestant Archbishop, Parker, entertained Queen Elizabeth at Croydon Palace during eight days; and here the same Sovereign was often received by Whitgift (1583-1604), whose fondness for Croydon was proved by his foundation of the hospital, a fine brick building in the centre of the town. So, too, with Tenison (1695-1715), who endowed a school here, as also in London. After Laud's execution, in 1645, the see remained vacant for sixteen years, and Juxon occupied it for only three years after the Restoration. At the translation of Hutton from York, in succession to Herring, in 1757, the Archbishops ceased to reside at Croydon Palace; and twenty-three years afterwards—Cornwallis being Primate—the buildings were sold, for £2320, to Sir Abraham Pitcher, of Streatham. The precincts of the Palace extend over an area of fourteen acres, whereof more than one half is covered by the Palace, its garden, yards, fish-ponds, stables, and outbuildings. In the great court may be seen some fine early fifteenth century brickwork. Archbishop Stafford repaired or rebuilt the great hall in the reign of King Henry VI. Its magnificent open timber roof is very like that of Wolsey's Hall at Christ Church, Oxford. In this hall was fixed a remarkable and curiously elaborated heraldic achievement. Having two crowned and winged figures for supporters, the shield displayed the arms of St. Edward the Confessor impaled with those of France and England. The English coat is the three leopards (*vulgo* lions) of Henry V. and Henry VI. Dr. Ducarel has explained the combination. Stafford re-edited the Hall; and Henry VI. wrote to the Convocation of the Province of Canterbury, ordering that St. Edward's Day should be kept as double feast and holy day. Thereupon Stafford, complying with his Sovereign's mandate, incorporated the saint's arms with the King's. The great gallery, next to the gardens, is said to have been rebuilt by Wake (1715-1737), and replaces an earlier structure. It is at present subdivided into modern rooms. This gallery is the reputed scene of Queen Elizabeth's bestowal of the Great Seal upon Sir Christopher Hatton, when Whitgift had declined the office of Lord Chancellor. Laud gave an organ to the chapel, as is testified by his will; and at his trial he was charged with having restored a representation of the Crucifixion in its stained-glass window. During the Civil War the palace was leased to Lord Nottingham, from whom it passed to Sir William Brereton, Colonel-Commandant of the Cheshire forces. Brereton converted the chapel into a kitchen, and had little regard for other parts of the building. Juxon rehabilitated the desecrated chapel, and his arms are repeated therein, as in the guard-chamber. Sheldon took up Juxon's work, and dying here on Nov. 9, 1677, was buried in the parish church. Queen Elizabeth's bed-chamber is little changed in its fabric, but has been robbed of its ornamental ceiling and panelling. A renewed effort is being made for the preservation of the old Palace. The portions yet extant include the banqueting-hall, the guard-chamber (a designation also familiar at Lambeth), Queen Elizabeth's bed-chamber, and the chapel. A committee has been formed, with the Vicar as chairman, and Messrs. Loftus Brock and P. W. Kershaw, F.F.S.A., as honorary secretaries; and sufficient funds have been subscribed to enable a lease to be taken for a short period. The object is to rescue the buildings from their present use as calico-bleaching works, and dedicate them permanently to Archbishop Taft's memory.

Rear-Admiral Henry Fairfax, C.B., succeeds Rear-Admiral George Tryon as Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Station.

Mr. B. H. Baden Powell, C.I.E., has been appointed Judge of the Chief Court, Lahore, Punjab.

Notices have been posted on the walls of Coldbath-fields Prison intimating that it is for sale. The prison covers an area of 8½ acres.

Yesterday week the Bishop of Bedford consecrated the new church of St. Mary, Stamford Brook, Shepherd's Bush, the memorial-stone of which was laid by Princess Mary Adelaide in August last.

The arrivals of live stock and fresh meat at Liverpool during the last week from American and Canadian ports amounted to 1056 cattle and 6588 quarters of beef, showing an increase in the imports of both live stock and fresh meat.

### MARRIAGES.

On the 29th ult., at the Oratory, by the Rev. Father Rowe, Julio D. Mallarino, of Bogotà, son of the late Señor Don M. M. Mallarino, ex-President of the Republic of Columbia, South America, to Fanny Castello, eldest daughter of the late George Baylis Child, Esq., of London, and step-daughter of S. F. Koppel, Esq., Consul of the German Empire.

On Nov. 25, at Iquique, Chili, by the Rev. Ortugar, Francis Brunel, younger son of the late Captain Benjamin Hawes, of the 2nd Bengal Fusiliers, to Christina M. Roope, second daughter of the late John Brookings, Esq., of Dartmouth.

### DEATH.

On the 28th ult., Mr. William Whitworth, aged 71 years. He was for six years M.P. for Newry as a Liberal (1874 to 1880), and a J.P. for Drogheda.

\* & \* The charge for the insertion of Births, Marriages, and Deaths is Five Shillings for each announcement.

### TITLEPAGE AND INDEX.

The Titlepage and Index to Engravings of Volume Eighty-Nine (from July 3 to Dec. 25, 1886) of the ILLUSTRATED LONDON NEWS can be had, Gratis, through any Newsagent, or direct from the Publishing Office, 198, Strand, W.C. London.

JEPHTHAH'S VOW, by EDWIN LONG, R.A.—Three New Pictures—1. "Jephthah's Return." 2. "On the Mountains." 3. "The Martyr."—NOW ON VIEW, with his celebrated "Anno Domini," "Zeuxis at Crotona," &c., at THE GALLERIES, 168, New Bond-street, Ten to Six. Admission One Shilling.

THE VALE OF TEARS.—DORÉ'S Last Great PICTURE, completed a few days before he died, NOW ON VIEW at the DORÉ GALLERY, 35, New Bond-street, with his other great Pictures. Ten to Six daily. One Shilling.

FAUST.—LYCEUM.—Lessee and Manager, Mr. HENRY IRVING. FAUST at Eight punctually. Mephistopheles, Mr. Henry Irving; Margaret, Miss Ellen Terry. Box-office (Mr. J. Hurst) open Ten till Five. Seats booked by letter or telegram.—LYCEUM.

MATINÉES.—FAUST.—TO-DAY (Saturday), JAN. 8 and SATURDAY NEXT, JAN. 15, at Two o'Clock. Box-office now open.—LYCEUM.

STRAND.—Mr. and Mrs. EDWARD COMPTON.—Every Evening at 8.30, SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER. At Eight sharp, BLUE DEVILS, THE COMPTON COMEDY COMPANY. Morning Performances EVERY SATURDAY, at 2.30. Box-office Ten till Five. Business Manager, Mr. Chas. Terry.

ST. JAMES'S HALL, PICCADILLY. NEWLY-DECORATED. NEW SCENERY. &c. Success beyond parallel of the

MOORE and BURGESS MINSTRELS' HOLIDAY ENTERTAINMENT, Which will be repeated EVERY DAY at THREE and EVERY NIGHT at EIGHT. Doors open at 2.30 and at 7.30.

MONTE CARLO.—THE ADMINISTRATION OF MONTE CARLO, in its endeavour to diversify the brilliant and exceptional Entertainments offered to the Cosmopolitan High Life frequenting the Littoral of the Mediterranean during the Winter Season 1886-7, has much pleasure in announcing the Engagement of the following distinguished Artists:—

Madame Fides-Devries,	Monsieur Vergnet,
" Mazzi-Osini,	" Devries,
" Ludi-Bullini,	" Pavieri,
" Repetto-Trishini,	" Tito D'Orazi,
" Franck-Duvornoy,	" Talazac.

Who will appear in the undermentioned Grand Operas at the Theatre of Monte Carlo:—

AIDA .. .. .	Saturday, 8th January.
AMLETO .. .. .	Tuesday, 11th, and Saturday, 15th "
RIGOLETTO .. ..	Tuesday, 18th, and Saturday, 22nd "
FAUSTO .. .. .	Tuesday, 25th, and Saturday, 29th "
LA TRAVIATA .. .	Tuesday, 1st, and Saturday, 5th February.
LUCIA .. .. .	Tuesday, 8th, and Saturday, 12th "
LA FAVORITA .. .	Tuesday, 15th, and Saturday, 19th "
LA SONAMBULA ..	Tuesday, 22nd, and Saturday, 26th "
MARTHA .. .. .	Tuesday, 1st, and Saturday, 5th March.
I PURITANI .. ..	Tuesday, 8th, and Saturday, 12th "
DINORAH .. .. .	Tuesday, 15th, and Saturday, 19th "
ERNANI .. .. .	Tuesday, 22nd, and Saturday, 26th "

GRAND CLASSICAL CONCERTS every Thursday, under the direction of Mr. Steck. Daily Concerts Morning and Evening, with distinguished Solo Performers.

PIGEON-SHOOTING AT MONACO. These Bi-weekly Matches commenced Dec. 14, and will be continued every Tuesday and Thursday, terminating Jan. 13, 1887. Special Prizes are added to each of these events.

GRAND INTERNATIONAL MATCHES.

Saturday, Jan. 15.
Grande Poule d'Essai Prize. 3000 <i>fr.</i> , added to a pool of 100 <i>fr.</i> each.
Tuesday, Jan. 18.
Prix de l'Ouverture. An Object of Art, added to 100 <i>fr.</i> entrance.
Friday, Jan. 21, and Saturday, Jan. 22.
Grand Prix du Casino, an Object of Art, and 20,000 <i>fr.</i> , with 200 <i>fr.</i> entrance.
Monday, Jan. 24.
Prix de Monte Carlo. An Object of Art, and 3000 <i>fr.</i> , added to 100 <i>fr.</i> entrance.
Thursday, Jan. 27.
Prix de Consolation (Handicap). An Object of Art and 1000 <i>fr.</i>

The Second Series of Matches will commence Feb. 1, and be continued every Tuesday, Thursday, and Saturday, closing on March 3. The Third Series, bi-weekly, commences March 13. Thursday, March 10, and Friday, March 11, the Grand Prix de Cloture, an object of art and 3000*fr.*, added to 100*fr.* entrance.

FOX-HUNTING, COURSING, AND SHOOTING AT "CAP MARTIN" PRESERVES.

Cap Martin is situated about mid-way between Monte Carlo and Menton. Also Roe-Hunting, Pheasant, Partridge, Hare, and Rabbit Shooting. For particulars, apply to Mr. Blondin, Secretary of the Pigeon-Shooting, Monte Carlo. MONACO.—Monte Carlo is 35 minutes from Nice, 22 hours from Paris, and 30 from London; it is situated south of the Alpes Maritimes, and completely sheltered from the north winds.

SEA-BATHING AT MONACO. The temperature in Winter is the same as that of Nice and Cannes, and similar to that of Paris in the months of May and June; and in Summer the heat is always tempered by the sea breezes. The walks are surrounded by palm-trees, aloes, cactus, camelias, and nearly all the floral kingdom of Africa.

This is continued during all the Winter Season, on a sandy beach, facing the Grand Hôtel des Bains.

The following superior first-class hotels are recommended:—The Grand Hôtel de Paris, and the Grand Hôtel des Bains, the Grand Hôtel Victoria, the Grand Hôtel des Anglais, the Grand Hôtel, the Grand Hôtel de Monte Carlo. There are also other comfortable Hôtels—viz., the Hôtel de Russie, Hôtel de Londres, Hôtel Windsor, Hôtel du Colonies, Hôtel de la Terrasse, Hôtel Beau Rivage, Hôtel des Princes, &c. Furnished Villas, and Grand Apartments, fitted up with every elegance and luxury; and others, with less pretensions and suitable to all purses, can be procured.

### PARIS, LYONS, AND MEDITERRANEAN RAILWAY.

PARIS TO THE LITTORAL OF THE MEDITERRANEAN. TRAINS DE LUXE BETWEEN PARIS AND NICE, comprising

THE SALOON SLEEPING CARRIAGES P.L.M. (Lits-Salons), WITH TOILET CABINET AND WATER-CLOSET.

LEAVING PARIS, Tuesday, Wednesday, Friday, and Sunday, day, at 6.57 p.m.	LEAVING NICE, Tuesday, Thursday, Friday, and Sunday, at 12.18 p.m.
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SLEEPING CARS, with (Wagon-Restaurant) RESTAURANT CARRIAGES.

LEAVING PARIS, every Monday, Thursday, and Saturday, day at 6.47 p.m.	LEAVING VENTIMILLE, every Monday, Wednesday, and Saturday at 11 a.m.
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JOURNEY FROM PARIS TO NICE IN 18½ HOURS.

The Trains leaving Paris on Thursdays and Saturdays, p.m., await at Villeneuve, St. Georges the arrival of the Sleeping-Car Trains from Calais at 1.42 p.m., which latter correspond with the London 7.40 morning Train.

The Sleeping-Car trains leaving Ventimille on Mondays and Saturdays convey passengers for Calais and England. On the arrival of this train in Paris (Gare de Lyons) it is attached to the Express Train arriving at Calais on Tuesdays and Sundays at 2.45 p.m., and in London at 7.15 the same evenings.

Price.—The supplement to be paid by passengers desirous of travelling by these Trains de Luxe upon the lines of the P.L.M. is equivalent to that charged for the Trains Rapides (50 per cent. increase upon the price of the ordinary first-class fare), augmented by a uniform tax of 15*fr.*, which amounts constitute a sensible reduction on the prices hitherto charged. Furthermore, passengers possessing ordinary tickets can resume their journey by the Trains de Luxe, commencing Dec. 6 to Feb. 28, 1887, from Nice to Paris, and from March 1 to May 30, 1887, from Paris to Nice, on payment of the supplementary fare charged for the Trains Rapides.

Tickets can be procured in Paris, for the trains of the Lits-Salons, P.L.M., at the Railway Station, Boulevard Diderot; at the Central Office, No. 4, Rue St. Anne (Avenue de l'Opéra); at Cook and Son's Agency, 9, Rue Seville, and Grand Hôtel, Boulevard des Capucines; at Messrs. Gaze and Son's Agency, 7, Rue Serbie; and at the Agency Offices of the Wagons-Lits, 3, Place de l'Opéra, Paris.

CANNES RACES, JAN. 10 and 20. NICE RACES, JAN. 13, 16, 23, and 25.

PIGEON-SHOOTING, MONACO. First-Class Return Tickets from Paris to Nice and Menton, available for Thirty Days. Price 2*fr.* 16*fr.* (17*fr.*), with the privilege of stopping at any point on the line of the P.L.M.

These Tickets will be issued from Dec. 20 to Jan. 25, 1887, inclusive, at Paris, at the Station of the Paris, Lyons, and Mediterranean; at the Bureau Central, No. 4, Rue Sainte Anne, Avenue de l'Opéra; at the Agency of Mr. Lubin, 36, Boulevard Haussmann; at the Agency Offices of Cook and Son, 9, Rue Serbie; and at the Agency Offices of the Wagons-Lits, 3, Place de l'Opéra, Paris.

In London, Prospectuses of Messrs. Cook and Son, Ludgate-circus.

ST. GOTHARD RAILWAY, SWITZERLAND.—The most direct, rapid, picturesque, and delightful route to Italy. Express from Lucerne to Milan in eight hours. Excursions to the Rigi, by Mountain Railway, from Arth Station, of the Gothard line. Through-going Sleeping-Cars from Ostend to Milan. Balcón Carriages; Safety Brakes. Tickets at all corresponding Railway Stations, and at Cook's and Gaze's Offices.

### THE BULGARIAN CRISIS.

The political mission to England of the three Bulgarian delegates, Messrs. Constantine Calteff, Grecoff, and Stóiloff, has now terminated. These gentlemen have been courteously and agreeably received, whatever may be the real efficacy of such aid towards maintaining the independence of their country as the British Government is able to promise. After their conferences with the Secretary of State at the Foreign Office, they went, by Lord Iddesleigh's friendly invitation, on a private visit to his own seat at Pynes, near Exeter; and since their return to London they have availed themselves of a similar invitation by Lord Salisbury to visit him at Hatfield. On Monday they were entertained by the Lord Mayor of London at luncheon with a large company of guests at the Mansion House, and they also visited the Stock Exchange and Bank of England. They received a deputation of working-men from the north of England. They proceed now to Paris and to Rome, where they will make a similar appeal to the French and Italian Governments, as they have done in England, Germany, and Austria; and it is probable that they will again stop at Vienna on their return to the East. The position of the Austrian Empire, and its capability of resisting the pretensions of Russia, must be regarded as the one all-important condition of solving this perilous question in a manner favourable to Bulgarian nationality. It appears to have been an unfounded rumour that attributed to Prince Bismarck and the German Emperor the determination to join with Russia in dictating terms to the Bulgarians; Prince Bismarck is only desirous of preventing a conflict between Russia and Austria, lest Germany should be compelled to interpose, and to save Austria from the consequences of a military defeat, at the risk of thereby giving France a tempting opportunity to attack Germany in a war of revenge. In order to prevent a Continental war that might thus extend to the Rhine, the German Imperial Government would use its influence to persuade the Bulgarians, at the latest moment, to yield as much as possible to the Russian demands. These are now unofficially stated as follows: that the three Regents who form the Provisional Government, appointed by Prince Alexander, shall resign; that a new Sobranjé, or National Assembly, shall be elected for Bulgaria alone, while Eastern Roumelia shall elect a separate Provincial Assembly; that two seats in the Ministry shall be allotted to the Zankoff Russian party, which has only fifty supporters, against 580 Nationalists, in the present Sobranjé; and that Prince Dadian of Mingrelia, the Russian candidate, shall be allowed to offer himself for election to be Prince of Bulgaria. The election of this Prince by the Bulgarians is considered impossible, and would not be confirmed by the sanction of Austria, Italy, and Great Britain. Irritated personal self-will and arrogance in the mind of the Czar Alexander, rather than any matured design of subjugating Bulgaria, may be thought to account for his overbearing behaviour. All the other European Powers are desirous to avoid war; but if Austria is forced into it, Great Britain will stand by her, unless there be a change in the councils of our own Government.

Our Correspondent at Sofia, M. Lachmann, sends us a Sketch of an incident that took place in the fortress of Sistova, on the Danube, three or four days before Christmas. Information was given to the Bulgarian Prefect of Sistova that some Russian emissaries were tampering with the fidelity of soldiers of the garrison, and endeavouring to seduce them to revolt or mutiny. Their proceedings were carefully watched, and on Dec. 22 several of them were arrested and taken to prison, after which the place was put under martial law as in a "state of siege." The report of an intended return of Prince Alexander of Battenberg to Bulgaria has been denied on the best authority. It has been intimated from St. Petersburg that such a movement would at once be followed by a Russian military occupation of Bulgaria.

### MUSICAL PUBLICATIONS.

"The Cabinet-Organ Books" (Boosey and Co.) comprise a selection of pieces, consisting of offertories, voluntaries, and other movements, arranged for a small organ, the American organ, or the harmonium—issued in shilling parts, of which nearly twenty have appeared. A recent number contains pieces by Sir Arthur Sullivan and other composers, adapted by Dr. Vincent in an easy yet effective manner. The same publishers issue Mr. Stephen Adams's characteristic ballad "They all love Jack," which has recently been sung with great effect by Mr. Maybrick. From Messrs. Boosey we have also "When Logs on the Ingle" (the Mill-Song), from M. Audran's successful comic opera, "Indiana," and "Love will guide," vocal waltz from the same source, besides "The Indiana Lancers" (a set of quadrilles), and "The Indiana Waltz," both by Liddell, based on subjects from the same opera.

Messrs. Chappell and Co. have lately issued detached pieces from Mr. A. Cellier's comedy-opera "Dorothy" (the recent publication of the complete music of which has already been noticed by us). The expressive ballad "Queen of My Heart" (sung by Mr. Hayden Coffin) is now to be had detached, as are the "County Dance" and the "Graceful Dance," arranged for the pianoforte, and quadrilles, a waltz, and a polka, by P. Bucalossi, based on subjects from the same source. Messrs. Chappell and Co. have also recently published some attractive vocal pieces. "Love Ties," by F. P. Tosti, has a pleasing and expressive melody, which flows gracefully and easily, and lies within a moderate compass of voice. "The Garden of Sleep" is a setting, by Mr. Isidore De Lara, of some suggestive lines by Mr. Clement Scott, the sentiment of which is well reflected in a melody of a light and graceful character. "Had you only known," song, by A. Moul, has much genuine sentiment conveyed in a melody of true cantabile character. "Along the Sands" is a song of Bournemouth, written and composed by Lord Henry Somerset, whose poetry and music are both above the average of amateur productions. The lines have a touch of genuine pathos, which is well reflected in the musical setting. The alternations of the major and minor keys have a good effect. All the pieces just specified are published by Messrs. Chappell, who also issue some bright dance music, including "Colonia," a polka, by P. Bucalossi; "Chattermag," polka; and "Brenda," waltz, both by A. Moul; and "The New Club," quadrille, by K. Kiesowski.

The Queen has approved the appointment of Colonel Sir Owen Tudor Burne, K.C.S.I., C.I.E., to be a member of the Council of India, in succession to Sir Frederick Halliday, K.C.B., who has resigned.

Mr. Hugh A. Webster, one of the permanent staff of the "Encyclopædia Britannica," and editor of the "Scottish Geographical Magazine," has been elected to the librarianship of Edinburgh University, vacant by the death of Dr. Small.

A new Royal Warrant has been issued, directing changes in the promotion, retirement, and pay of officers in the Army. It includes a new scale of terms upon which officers can retire from the Army, either by receiving retired pay or a gratuity.

Sir Offley Wakeman, the newly-installed Provincial Grand Master of Freemasons for Shropshire, will preside at the ninety-ninth anniversary festival of the Royal Masonic Institution for Girls, which is to be held in London in May.



## THE PLAYHOUSES.

No one appears to have taken the part or pleaded the cause of the poor clown this Christmas. At the great pantomime of the year our old friend Joey has been snubbed, put on one side, and virtually sent to Coventry. What has he done? What fault has he committed? What fresh knavish trick has he perpetrated that Augustus Harris, Imperator, does not allow our merry old friend to come on before an orthodox transformation-scene, ask us how we are, assert himself with his hands in his baggy breeches' pockets, and wish us a Merry Christmas and a Sloppy New Year? There is living at this moment, down at Brighton, one of the most celebrated of the clowns of the old school, Tom Matthews to wit—a hale, hearty, and cheery old gentleman, who appeared in pantomimes of the good old pattern; who was a comic character in the opening, and a regular clown in the harlequinade; who was properly transformed by the good fairy, *coram populo*, exchanging the petticoats of Dame Durden, or the school-boy attire of Billy Lackaday, for the conventional and ever-to-be-respected "motley"; who has, no doubt, sung "Hot Coddins" scores of times, and "Tippitiwicheit" until the gallery was tired of applauding him. What will this veteran pantomimist say when he hears that at dear old Drury they have established a pantomime with no *raison d'être* for the clown at all; with no connecting link between Eastern opening or merry harlequinade; with no semblance of a transformation; with no speech for the presiding fairy of good intent; with no handing over of the bat to harlequin; no red-fire, no merry-go-round, no wheelbarrow exit, and poor old clown compelled to sneak on as if he were not wanted—a comic culprit, not a welcome comedian? Mr. Harry Payne, the last of a celebrated family of pantomimists, is much to be pitied that he has lived to see the virtual extinction of the harlequinade. This is the twenty-fifth year that Harry Payne has played clown in London, and he has appeared in no other character. One night Flexmore was taken ill at Covent-Garden, and old Payne—his father, the respected head of the renowned family—insisted that Harry, who, as a boy, had made a success in the provinces, should fill the vacant place. So he went on, as clown, in Flexmore's dress, pinned up for the occasion, and has been our favourite Christmas clown ever since—active, facile in business, a great inventor of tricks, who has never forgotten the training of his youth, or the tradition that he inherited. Harry Payne is as good a clown as ever he was; but for years past the harlequinade has been thrust out more and more, and has been delayed to so late an hour that the merriest part of the pantomime is virtually obsolete. Very few of the younger generation have ever heard "Hot Coddins" or "Tippitiwicheit" sung at a West-End theatre. Scarcely a gallery boy of Drury-Lane would dare raise the old cry for those delightful songs. Processions and spangles, glory and gewgaws, have effaced the comic scenes that were once the pride of our Grimaldis, Flexmores, Matthews, and Paynes.

It is sometimes asserted, I know not on what evidence, that pantomime is played out, and that the children of the age are too *blasé* or fastidious to care for mere clowning. They are superior, poor little dears! to the red-hot poker and the purloined sausage; they would not tolerate the memorable scene when clown and pantaloone get into bed after elaborate business with the warming-pan, and by a trick-change, the bed-posts and furniture turn into ghosts. This is all very well; but assertion is not argument. It is my belief that in this matter the children are very much maligned, and that they would enjoy an old-fashioned harlequinade hugely if they could only get one. They would sooner laugh at a clown than yawn over a procession. The evidence is wholly the other way. Poor old clown, though banished from the pantomimes, is the life and soul of the circus. He wears his motley more extravagantly than of yore in the sawdust circle, his nether garments are longer and baggier than they ever were before; they are adorned far more fantastically; but Mr. Merriman is very much alive and kicking. What would Hengler's Circus do without its Sandy? Is not the idol of the new Covent-Garden Circus the French Gou-Gou, with his celebrated pig? What would the magnificent hippodrome at the Kensington Olympia do without the clowns with their "Houp-la!" and the excellent fooling that relieves the scenes in the circle? Nay, more, what would the children say if anyone dared to kick the clown out of the circus in the same way that he has been summarily ejected from the stage, and told unceremoniously enough to "move on"?

Except at theatres devoted to holiday amusements—such as pantomimes and circuses, where places have, as a rule, been booked beforehand—the disastrous weather has interfered considerably with the attendance. There has not been so bad a theatrical Christmas for many a long year; for who likes the prospect of trudging home through the slush and snow at midnight, with all the traffic disarranged, and the cabs charging what fares they choose? However, in the afternoons the youngsters have been able to stir out; and they have made the best of their way to the Prince of Wales's Theatre to see clever and pretty little Phoebe Carlo as Alice in Wonderland, attended by all the familiar figures and animals in Lewis Carroll's delightful story. Mr. Savile Clarke deserves all his success; for it is a delightful entertainment, and one earnestly to be pressed on the attention of the intelligent child who loves a comic story-book and a pretty tale, delightfully told.

Mr. Edward Compton, encouraged by the success of "The School for Scandal," which was revived at the Strand Theatre, under his management, with scrupulous care, has now mounted Goldsmith's "She Stoops to Conquer"; and the good old play goes with great spirit. The old school is well represented by Mr. Lewis Ball, one of Phelps' Sadler's Wells company, who makes an excellent old Hardcastle, reminding one by the richness of his style of the Haymarket days of comedy, some five-and-twenty years ago; but the younger generation, as represented by Mr. Compton as Young Marlow, Miss Virginia Frances as Miss Hardcastle, and Mr. Valentine as Tony Lumpkin are decidedly up to the mark. Mr. Valentine is a young actor of very considerable promise, and if he goes on as well as he has been doing lately, is destined to make a mark in comedy some day. As Tony, he avoids all the exaggeration and noise that have clung like barnacles to the part, owing to the want of art exhibited by many of his predecessors. He plays it, at any rate, like a youth who has lived in the stables, it is true, but who is still the son of a presentable country dame.

All who enjoy a thoroughly intellectual entertainment will be delighted to hear that Mr. Clifford Harrison has started a new series of Saturday afternoon recitals, with music, at the Steinway Hall. On Saturday last Mr. Evill, when Mr. Harrison appeared on the platform, made a graceful speech, wishing him a happy New Year—a sentiment that was warmly applauded by a room crowded with enthusiastic friends, subscribers, and admirers. Nerved by this expression of goodwill, Mr. Clifford Harrison proceeded to recite the whole of "The Christmas Carol" by Dickens, a marvellous feat of memory, irrespective of the earnest tone and great charm of the manner of the reciter. It was such a success that "The Carol" will be given again on an early opportunity.

C. S.

## THE IRISH LAND AGITATION.

Notwithstanding that the Dublin Court of Queen's Bench has bound Mr. John Dillon and Mr. William O'Brien in recognisances of £1000, with collateral sureties, to be of good behaviour, these two members of Parliament are still holding public meetings to advocate the "plan of campaign," in the Wicklow and Wexford country, not far from the residence of Mr. Parnell, who pretends to ignore these proceedings, as well as on the borders of Roscommon and Mayo. The plan of campaign, which the Court of Queen's Bench has pronounced to be an illegal and criminal conspiracy, is that of inducing tenants to refuse payments of rents for which they have the money in hand, and to entrust the money to officials of the "National League," from whom the landlords may have some difficulty in getting it by process of law. It is likely that the open agitation for this unlawful design will expose its authors and agents to further prosecutions, as the local meetings are now attended by a Government reporter, who is usually protected by armed men of the Royal Irish Constabulary, as is shown in one of our Sketches this week. The League band of music was in attendance, with banners displaying the Irish harp and the portrait of Mr. Parnell. The recent speeches of the leaders of the National League express great exultation at the possibility of the breaking-up of Lord Salisbury's Government by the resignation of Lord Randolph Churchill. This event was announced in the town of Loughrea, in Galway, by the voice of the town crier, who was immediately sent round for the purpose, and the news was received by people assembled in the streets with loud cheers for Lord Randolph Churchill—a scene delineated by our Special Artist in the second of this week's Illustrations, which is a singular example of the changes of popular favour.

## MUSIC.

The New Year's Eve ("Hogmanay") concert at the Royal Albert Hall was of a Scotch character, in celebration of a national festival day. The arrangements were somewhat interfered with by the adverse weather, which prevented the appearance of Mr. Sims Reeves and other vocalists. Among the several specialties of the evening were well-known ballads effectively rendered by Miss Mary Davies and Madame Antoinette Sterling, the good part-singing of Mr. William Carter's choir, and the performance of this gentleman's new jubilee ode, "Victoria," written for chorus and a solo voice, this last feature, intended for Mr. Sims Reeves, having been realised by Miss M. Davies at sudden notice. The ode is an effective composition, which will doubtless soon be heard again.

The new year opened with two musical performances, an afternoon ballad concert at St. James's Hall; and a performance of "The Messiah" at the Royal Albert Hall by the great choral society associated with that building, and directed by Mr. Barnby—the principal solo vocalists in this instance having been Miss Robertson (Mrs. Stanley Stubbs), Madame Patey, Mr. E. Lloyd, and Mr. Henschel.

The comparative lull in London music will be of brief duration. The Popular Concerts at St. James's Hall are to be resumed this (Saturday) afternoon; the evening performances being continued next Monday. The resumption of the London Symphony Concerts and those of the Sacred Harmonic Society, in the same locale, will take place, respectively, on the 12th and 21st inst. Sir Arthur Sullivan's cantata, "The Golden Legend," will be repeated by the Royal Albert Hall Choral Society on Jan. 19; and Mr. W. Carter will give one of his National Festival Concerts, at the Royal Albert Hall, on Jan. 25; Jan. 22 being, we believe, at present fixed for the production of the new Gilbert and Sullivan comic opera at the Savoy Theatre; and the 25th of the month for the first performance of Mr. Corder's new opera "Nordisa," by Mr. Carl Rosa's company, at Liverpool. These last two events, however, may possibly be postponed after our writing. Musical performances will now soon begin to assume their normal activity.

The death-rate of London showed a considerable rise last week, owing to the severity of the weather; nearly six hundred persons having died from diseases of the respiratory organs.

Sir Owen Burne's successor as Political and Secret Secretary at the India Office will be Mr. Adolphus Warburton Moore, C.B., who acted in that capacity during Sir Owen Burne's absence in India in 1876-7.

At the meeting of Hertfordshire Quarter Sessions at Hertford, on Monday morning, a letter was read from the Marquis of Salisbury resigning the office of chairman, which he has held for many years.

Mr. John Bradley Dyne, of the Chancery Bar, has been appointed Conveyancing Counsel to the Treasury, in place of Lord Monkswell, who vacated the appointment on succeeding to the Peerage recently on the death of his father.

The Mercers' Company, on the application of the Rector and churchwardens of St. George's-in-the-East, has made a grant of £105 towards the cost of establishing a swimming-bath and public baths in that parish.

Tuesday's *Gazette* contains the Royal proclamation further proroguing Parliament from Thursday, Jan. 13, to Thursday, Jan. 27. In like manner, the Convocations of Canterbury and York are further prorogued from Friday, Jan. 14, to Friday, Jan. 28.

The Board of Trade have intimated to the promoters of the Channel Tunnel that if the bill which has been recently deposited by them in the private bill office is persevered with it will be the duty of the Government to oppose it in Parliament.

The first meeting for the year of the Victoria Institute was held on Monday evening, when Dr. Wright read a paper describing the Hittite monuments which he had examined in the East, and giving an account of the present position of the question as to the age and extent of the country.

The state apartments at Windsor Castle have been reopened for public inspection, and will remain accessible on Mondays, Tuesdays, Thursdays, and Fridays during the absence of the Court.—The Queen has consented to allow the state apartments at Holyrood to be opened to the public, under somewhat similar regulations to those which have long prevailed at Windsor Castle.

St. John's Church, Ranmoor, a suburb of Sheffield, was on Sunday destroyed by fire, owing to the overheating of a flue. The edifice, which was the gift of the late Mr. J. N. Mappin, was the most beautiful church in Sheffield.—Early on Monday morning the Roman Catholic Church of St. Thomas of Canterbury, at St. Leonards-on-Sea, was burned down. Many valuable relics and works of art were destroyed.

A presentation, consisting of a handsome timepiece, with suitable inscription, illuminated address, and a service of plate, has been made to the Rev. P. Oakley Hill, Vicar of Upton, Norfolk, by his parishioners and friends. In the past three years Mr. Hill has been instrumental in restoring the nave and aisles of the fine old fourteenth century parish church at Upton, at a cost of over £1100.

## THE LADIES' COLUMN.

A terrible London fog, making walking a pain and driving a peril, spoiled the private views of the Academy and the Grosvenor. I never previously saw the spacious chambers of the Royal Academy so empty on such an occasion. The bright red walls and prettily-shaded electric lights at the Grosvenor made that function seem more cheerful, but even there the famous people and the pretty dresses were few in number. Lady Colin Campbell was the sensation of the afternoon. She looked happy and brilliantly handsome, and wore a reddish-brown costume trimmed with skunk, and a high bonnet with a tall black lace pleated front, or "cockscorn." She was attended by Mr. Whistler, decked in primrose gloves. The author of "John Halifax," in a plain black gown and flat bonnet, was the most distinguished lady representative of literature. Madame Antoinette Sterling, in a long coat of stamped velvet, over a trained dress of pink silk covered with black lace that had, judging by its looks, done yeoman's service on many a platform, and heard "Caller Herrin" sung many a time, represented music. Pretty Miss Dorothy Dene, in moonlight blue plush; Mrs. Campbell Praed, in a coat of grey plush of that long round-haired variety known as "porcupine"; the graphic fashion writer of the *Lady's Pictorial*, who signs herself "Butterfly," in red plush mantel and bonnet, and red cloth dress; and Professor Huxley's artist daughter in a Louis XIV. coat of light moss-green velvet, over a coffee lace waistcoat and a green cloth skirt to match, were amongst the conspicuous figures. Neither gowns nor people, however, were as a whole at all up to the usual mark.

One of the garments that attracted my notice was a coat that would be admirable for walking or driving in the country, though it was a little out of place where it was seen. The material was brown corduroy velvet, and the coat, which fitted the figure, reached from neck to feet; the top was cut separate from the skirt, and the basque behind was shaped off like a habit tail, which prevented the back looking straight up and down, notwithstanding that the skirt was put on without one pleat, being cut down at the top to fit round the edge of the shaped bodice. The specialty of the front was the number of pockets; it had as many pockets as a man's coat—and don't we all envy men, in this respect, at least? There was a pocket with a flap, for the watch, up on the left shoulder; two other pockets, with flaps, just under the bust on either side; and yet two more below the waist. A brown felt hat, of the Mephistopheles shape, with a seagull in front, was worn with this coat, and the whole costume was as original as it was becoming. Fur is almost universally worn in some shape or manner; the use of fur-lined coats by gentlemen is becoming quite general. A gown with a panel of leopard-skin looked more strange than nice. The costume of to-day for both sexes compares very badly with that of the era in which Vandyck painted. It was humiliating to turn from contemplating the monotonous and shapeless dress of the men and the caricatured figure given by the dressmakers' "improvements" to the women of to-day, and to see the elegance, the ease, and the naturalness of the costume of our forefathers reflected from Vandyck's canvases.

The presence of ladies in the hunting-field is arousing considerable discussion just now in the circles interested. Ladies are beginning to ride in pink, and to make their presence more obtrusive in every way than at any earlier period—so, at least, the older sportsmen say. There are, accordingly, deeply-murmured but rapidly-rising utterances of discontent on the part of gentlemen, who see their sport interfered with by the requirements of politeness. When there are only one or two ladies in the field, to make place for them at the gates and to excuse them if they are in any way troublesome, are comparatively easy tasks. But when there are thirty ladies there, the matter is different. I would counsel riding ladies, just as I would those who mix in men's pursuits of any kind, outside the drawing-room, where our sex is by prescriptive right supreme, to carefully avoid presuming, upon the score of their sex, on the courtesy of men. A woman has no right to expect special favour when she steps in any way outside the gentle shelter of the home; for she then claims to meet man on equal terms. The Emperor Aurelian "had reason" when he replied to those who reproached him for carrying Zenobia in his triumphal train, that since she had enjoyed power and conquest like a man, she must now be treated like a captive monarch, and not like a woman merely.

There is no democracy more complete than that of the hunting-field. The Peer lays aside his social predominance, and the rich man who rides badly is left behind at the fences without scruple by the poor one who happens to be well-mounted and skilful. It cannot be otherwise for women. If ladies, in defiance of their awkward seat and of the traditional tenderness of the female heart, will insist upon entering on this field of cruel, violent, and selfish pastime, they cannot reasonably expect to carry there with them the finer civilities of domestic life. They must go prepared to take only their unprivileged equal place, according to their courage and ability; and if that place is a hindmost one, they must accept the situation with equanimity. If hunting ladies as a body try to presume on their sex to gain unfair immunities or to snatch advantages, there is every likelihood that hunting men will take a lesson from their humbler brothers' tactics, and will find that it is "immoral" for women to go out with the field, as colliers find it to be for females to work at the pit mouth, or as male spinners in the mills declare it to be for women to be employed in weaving.

The Royal Commission on Education which is now sitting has been hearing the opinions on various points of practical teachers. I am glad to notice that a fair proportion of lady teachers has been included amongst those called upon to give evidence, twelve gentlemen and eight ladies having been summoned before the Commission. There are so many special points connected with girls' and infants' schools that it is a pity that no ladies were appointed members of the Commission. For instance, there is the question of needlework. The great majority of competent women judges, whether teachers or school managers, will, I believe, agree with me that the present system pursued by Government in regard to this important subject for girls is "all wrong." The inspector, knowing nothing of needlework, has been used to demand small, neat stitches; and the lady specialist at the central Education Department, an enthusiast for fine needlework, has, unhappily, followed in the same groove. The girls of the working classes, therefore, spend those brief hours at school which are devoted to this subject in practising tiny stitches. They know nothing of cutting-out, and little of such every-day useful matters as patching and darning; their efforts are concentrated on making minute stitches, such as not one in a thousand will have leisure or necessity to indulge in during her whole after life. The teaching of needlework in our schools should be infinitely more practical and less precise. This is only an illustration of the matters which require the wisdom of women brought to bear upon them in our educational system. The next best thing to placing ladies on the Royal Commission is what is being done—to encourage them to express their views, and to put their knowledge at the disposal of the Commissioners.

F. F.-M.





CHEERING LORD RANDOLPH CHURCHILL'S NAME AT LOUGHREA, ON THE TOWN CRIER ANNOUNCING HIS RESIGNATION.



CONSTABULARY GUARDING A GOVERNMENT REPORTER AT A "PLAN OF CAMPAIGN" MEETING.

SKETCHES IN IRELAND, BY OUR SPECIAL ARTIST.





OUR TROOPS IN BURMAH: RECEPTION OF GENERAL SIR F. ROBERTS IN MANDALAY AT THE EAST GATE OF THE PALACE.  
SKETCH BY CAPTAIN C. PULLEY, 3RD GHOORKA REGIMENT.



## EFFECTS OF THE RECENT STORMS.

The violent storms of wind and snow that visited the south-eastern part of England, beginning in the night of Sunday week, the day after Christmas Day, wrought immense havoc both inland and on the sea-coast, and in London as well as in all the country around. A page of our Illustrations represents various incidents of the destruction and trouble occasioned by this severe wintry tempest in the Christmas holiday time.

At Dover, about midnight after the storm arose, a shipwreck took place at the west side of the Admiralty Pier, directly in front of the Lord Warden Hotel. The Russian barque Joutsen, of Abo, driving ashore, became a complete wreck in a very few minutes. The vessel, which was bound from Rotterdam to America, was in ballast, and was compelled to leave the Dungeness roadstead owing to the gale. She tried to make her way up Channel, but the force of the wind gradually drove her in shore, until she stranded right in the bight of the Admiralty Pier, opposite the Pilot Tower, and was at once cast high up on to the strand, within a few yards of the South-Eastern Railway premises. Her masts snapped off at once, and in a very short time the beach was strewn with wreckage. There were thirteen of the crew, and of these ten were saved: the others were drowned, as they jumped into the sea before the vessel struck. The men saved owed their lives to the bravery of some of the Dover boatmen, particularly one named Walter M'Keen. The crew dropped themselves over the ship's lee side, and M'Keen, at the peril of his life, without the assistance of a life line, time after time ran into the water, and was the first to lay hold of the men as they dropped into the sea. They were all removed to the National Sailors' Home. Our Illustration is from a sketch of the wreck by Mr. R. Kerr, of Folkestone.

On the same night another fatal shipwreck occurred at Eastbourne. The Shoreham brig Tally Ho sprang a leak during the height of the gale off Beachy Head. She drifted to the eastward as far as the Redoubt Forts, and finally went ashore on the Crumbles beach. The local fishermen and coast-guardsmen, having no rocket apparatus, made great efforts to rescue the crew by means of lines which they threw towards the vessel. One by one, Captain J. Caston and three of the crew were rescued, but were much injured by the heavy seas which had been constantly dashing over them. The remainder of the crew, four in number, were lost, and the bodies of two were recovered next morning. A sketch by Mr. M. W. Blackden, of Eastbourne, shows the position of the wreck.

The snow lay deep in the hill country of Kent and Sussex for several days last week; and Hayes, the driver of the mail-cart between Staplehurst and Rochester, had a narrow escape on his way to Rochester. When he arrived at the bottom of Blue-bell hill, a mile from Maidstone, he drove into a deep drift, and the horse, becoming frightened, plunged further into the accumulation. Failing in his efforts to extricate the cart, Hayes took out the mail bags, tied them round his body, mounted the horse, and, cutting away the traces, left the cart. Several times during the journey the horse fell, burying itself and its rider in snow. After a terrible experience of five hours in the storm, Hayes rode up to Rochester Post Office and handed in the mails in safety.

A soldier, Alfred Towsey, an acting corporal in the 3rd Battalion Rifle Brigade, stationed at Warley, met with his death in a snowdrift near Brentwood, in Essex. On Sunday morning, the deceased and Private Arnold left the barracks on a pass which expired at twelve o'clock the Sunday night. They went to Romford, and at night started in a blinding snowstorm to walk back to the barracks, a distance of about seven miles. On reaching Brook-street Arnold was so exhausted that he took refuge for the night in a shed. Anxious, however, to get back within his time, Towsey pushed on alone, and getting into a snowdrift in Mascalls-lane, about a mile from the barracks, was unable to extricate himself, and died from exposure. His body was found lying in the drift, and was removed to the garrison mortuary.

In London, the storm caused great destruction of the overhead telegraph and telephone wires in many of the principal streets. This kind of apparatus, in the City especially, was so much damaged as to interrupt much business, and there was inconvenience, if not danger, to carriages and passengers on the Monday. In the streets between Cornhill, Cannon-street, and St. Paul's-churchyard, where the wires are especially thick, the damage done was exceptionally great. To the railway companies this wholesale destruction of wires proved a serious calamity. No signals could be transmitted, and all the trains were sent through by hand signals, the delay being very considerable. The North London, the South-Eastern, and the London and Brighton were sufferers; but the London, Chatham, and Dover Company were especially unfortunate. Nearly every telegraph-pole on the suburban lines near the City was either broken or damaged in some way. On Blackfriars Bridge every wire came down, the telegraph-poles being snapped off short. A notice from the Post Office stated that telegraphic communication was totally interrupted between London and the east, south-east, south, and south-west of England.

Among the trees in the London parks great damage has been done; the cracking and falling of huge branches and limbs made a strange sound in the night and early morning. Hyde Park has suffered grievously, for not only have large limbs been broken, but entire trees have been uprooted. The Broad Walk in Kensington Gardens, and the trees near Queen's Gate presented lamentable sights of ruin; which, being the destruction of noble vegetable life, cannot speedily be replaced, like the fabrics of human skill and labour.

When the workmen returned to their employment at the Royal Arsenal, Woolwich, on Monday morning, they found that a large building known as the mounting-ground of the Royal carriage department was in utter ruin. The roof, which was of iron, had been lifted by the wind, and crushed in upon the guns, carriages, and machinery below, carrying with it the travelling cranes and galleries and other overhead fittings, which must have created serious loss of life if the artisans and labourers had been at their employment. The building was erected nearly twenty years since, and covered about an acre of ground. Its destruction will cause serious delay and inconvenience to the work in hand.

Mr. Thomas Salt, M.P., has been elected to be the permanent chairman of the Lunacy Commission.

The Earl of Zetland has been appointed Grand Superintendent of Freemasons for the Province of North and East Yorkshire, in the place of the late Dr. Bell.

Last Saturday afternoon the Mayor of Scarborough laid, with Masonic honours, the foundation-stone of a wall on the North Cliff, which is to be used as a promenade and carriage drive.

Mr. T. D. Sullivan, M.P., was reinstated as Lord Mayor of Dublin last Saturday for the second time; and Mr. Thomas Sexton, M.P., was installed as High Sheriff of the city of Dublin. Alderman James Haslett was installed Mayor of Belfast; and Alderman O'Brien Mayor of Cork, Mr. J. C. Ledlie being sworn in as Sheriff.

## PARISIAN SAYINGS AND DOINGS.

(From our own Correspondent.)

PARIS, Tuesday, Jan. 4.

The New Year at Paris has begun with the usual fairy-like profusion of roses, white lilacs, orchids, and rare flowers brought to bloom at this critical moment only by miracles of floriculture. The fashion of sending flowers, instead of bonbons, is attaining ruinous proportions. Indeed, within the past two days, I have heard nothing but lamentations in the clubs, and in other haunts of men. "Ten years ago it was not so," say the bachelors, with their hands in their empty pockets. "With a ten franc bag of bonbons one obtained a smile of satisfaction from an amiable hostess, whereas now the least one can give is a branch of lilac costing two napoleons; and, if one wishes to be thought much of, one must offer a golden wheel-barrow full of flowers which cost four or five hundred francs. It is simply ruinous, mon cher!"

In spite of snow and ice and biting winds, which presage a terrible month of January, the Fêtes of the Sun for the benefit of the inundated southerners continue brilliantly at the Palais de l'Industrie, and new attractions are promised, amongst which a bull-fight, or rather three bull-fights, which will take place at the Hippodrome on Jan. 16, 20, and 23. Happily, these bull-fights are of the inoffensive kind—namely, the *course landaise*, the *ferrade*, and the *course provençale*, all of them exercises of agility and strength, and not of cruelty, for in none of them is the bull killed or even wounded.

We are soon to have a novel from the pen of M. Emile Zola, the subject of which will be agriculture and peasant life, and the title "La Terre." This novel will form another of M. Zola's powerful personifications of abstractions: the personification of the soil as it appears to the mind of the peasant, and of the soil in all seasons and in all the circumstances of agricultural life—ploughing, sowing, harvesting. M. Zola announces that he has five more novels to write on the following subjects—the Railway, the Bourse and Journalism, the War, Sedan and the Commune, on Atavism, and a final volume, concluding the history of the Rougon-Macquart family, whose members will have furnished the characters of M. Zola's new edition of the *Comédie Humaine*. After having gained £4000 by each of these novels—for that is the average amount of his profits—M. Zola will devote the rest of his life to conquering the modern stage, and giving us a new dramatic formula. Here, indeed, are proud projects.

The friends of Gambetta made their annual pilgrimage to his house at Ville d'Avray last Sunday to celebrate the anniversary of his death. Last year not more than fifty persons took part in the pilgrimage. This year there were some twelve hundred, from which fact MM. Ranc, Spuller, Reinach, and others concluded that the principles of Opportunism are gaining ground. Several speeches were made in honour of St. Gambetta, the grand educator of the Democracy, whose principles were declared to be immortal. What these principles were it would be hard to say; and as for the pretended progress of these principles MM. Ranc and Spuller are probably mistaken. The principles now in vogue in politics are those of *Je m'en fiche*, or, "I don't care twopence," so delicately developed recently by M. Renan, who remarks, in the *Journal des Débats*, that, from the point of view of the entire earth, the gravest accidents of human things have no more importance than the movement of a wasp's nest or of an ant-hill. From the point of view of the solar system our revolutions have scarcely the aptitude of atomic movements. From the point of view of Sirius, it is still less. From the point of view of the infinite, it is nothing at all; and this latter is the only point of view from which we can well judge things in their truth. As M. Renan calmly continues, nothing matters. The world is a toy that can be played with a long time before it can be broken. It is well always to bear in mind, when speaking of contemporary French politics, that the principles of *Je m'en fiche*, so cleverly preached occasionally by M. Renan, and daily by *Le Figaro*, are those of very large numbers of cultivated Frenchmen.

Mlle. Marie, daughter of Marshal De MacMahon, was married last week to the Comte De Piennes.—M. Jules Zeller, President of the Institute, who spoke in the name of the universities of the world at the Heidelberg fêtes last summer, has been promoted to the grade of Commander of the Legion of Honour.—The Institute of France has ordered to be cast a bronze medallion which will be placed in the library with, on it, the inscription in French:—"The 23rd December of the year 1886, his Highness Prince Henry Louis Philippe d'Orléans, Duc d'Aumale, gave Chantilly to the Institute of France."—M. Octave Feuillet has just completed a new comedy in four acts, the subject of which is a divorce.—The total profits of the *Comédie Française* during the year 1886 amounted to 410,000f. The theatre may, therefore, be considered to be fairly prosperous.—The progress of alcoholism is once more becoming a subject of alarm in France. The number of public-houses, or *cabarets*, in France exceeds 425,000. During the past ten years the increase has exceeded 80,000.

The Portuguese Cortes were opened last Saturday. In the Speech from the Throne the King expressed his thanks for the reception he met with during his recent tour, and announced a reform in the Customs tariff.

The German Emperor celebrated last Saturday (New Year's Day) the eightieth anniversary of his entry into the Prussian army. He received all the Generals, headed by the Crown Prince, who read an address, in reply to which the Emperor expressed his warmest thanks. His Majesty also attended a special service at the cathedral, and was heartily cheered by the crowds in the streets. On Monday the Emperor entertained at dinner a party of eight, including the Crown Prince, Prince William, Count Moltke, and the Generals commanding the army corps.

Replying to an address presented to him by the Indian Association on the 1st inst., Lord Dufferin stated that he could hold out no hopes of the enrolment of natives as volunteers.—Yesterday week General Roberts inspected the Assam police levy, a splendid body of constables, whose full complement will be 500 men. He also inspected the Shan and Burmese police levy, and expressed himself much pleased with both levies, complimenting the Burmese policemen on the great progress which they had made. Last Saturday military sports on a large scale were held, and the General took part in tent-pegging with great success. There is a pleasing tinge of romance in the news that the British troops are now in possession of the far-famed Ruby Mines of Burmah.—A fire occurred on the last night of the past year in the reserved inclosure of the annual fair held in the People's Park, Madras. There was a great crowd in the place, and a panic ensued, 330 natives perishing. No Europeans were injured.

The presentation work for subscribers to the Art Union of London, this year, is an excellent engraving by Mr. Willmore, after a landscape by Mr. Leader, A.R.A.

Miss Eliza Warrington, of The Belvedere, Malvern Wells, has contributed £100 to the fund for converting the Worcester Blind College into a public institution.

## OBITUARY.

SIR J. D. H. ELPHINSTONE, BART.

Sir James Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, Bart., of Horn, and Logie Elphinstone, in the county of Aberdeen, J.P. and D.L., died on the 26th ult., at Uplands, Bridgwater. He was born Nov. 20, 1805, the third son of Sir Robert Dalrymple Horn Elphinstone, created a Baronet in 1828, and grandson of General Robert Dalrymple, of Horn and Westhall (of the noble horse of Stair), by Mary, his wife, daughter and heir of Sir James Elphinstone of Logie. In early life he was in the naval service of the H.E.I.S., and rose to the rank of Commander. He sat in Parliament, as a Conservative member for Portsmouth, 1857 to 1865, and from 1868 to 1880, and held office as a Junior Lord of the Treasury from 1874 to 1880. He succeeded his father in 1848; and married, in 1836, Mary, fourth daughter of Lieut-General Sir John Heron Maxwell, Bart., of Springkell, and by her (who died in 1876) leaves, with other issue, his eldest surviving son, Robert Elphinstone, now third Baronet, born in 1841, and married, in 1875, to Nina, only child of Mr. John Balfour, of Queen's Gate-place.

MR DAVID DUNCAN, M.P.

Mr. David Duncan, J.P., M.P. for the Exchange Division of Liverpool, died at Gayton Hall, Cheshire, on the 30th ult., aged fifty-five. He was largely engaged in mercantile pursuits, first at Chili, and more recently at Liverpool. His first election was in November, 1885, when he was returned for Patrow-in-Furness. In politics, he was a Liberal. Mr. Duncan was son of Mr. James Duncan, of Brae, in Perthshire; and married, in 1856, Miss Williamson, of Anstruther, Fifeshire.

REV. CANON BUTLER.

The Rev. Thomas Butler, F.R.G.S., Honorary Canon of Lincoln Cathedral, died at Wilderhope House, Shrewsbury, in his eighty-first year. He was the only son of the Right Rev. Dr. Samuel Butler, Bishop of Lichfield and Coventry, and was educated at Shrewsbury School, then under his father as Head Master. He graduated at St. John's College, Cambridge, in 1829, when he obtained a first-class in Classics, besides honours in Mathematics. He was admitted into priest's orders in 1830, was for five years Curate of Meole Brace, and held the Rectory of Langar with Barnston, Notts, from 1834 to 1876. He was also Rural Dean of Bingham, and was appointed Prebendary of Clifton in Lincoln Cathedral in 1868.

We have also to record the deaths of—

John Mackenzie, M.D., formerly Provost of Inverness, fourth son of Sir Hector Mackenzie, fourth Baronet of Gairloch. He was married to Mary Jane Inglis, sister of Lord President Inglis of the Scotch Bench.

Mr. Bernard Kelly, M.P. for South Donegal on the Home Rule interest, son of Mr. Peter Kelly, grocer, of Ballyshannon. At one time a local secretary of the National League; first elected M.P. in December, 1885.

The Lady Margaret Harriett Bourke, only daughter of Robert, fifth Earl of Mayo, and sister of Richard Southwell, sixth Earl of Mayo, K.P., the late Viceroy of India, at 24, Green-street, Grosvenor-square, on the 29th ult., in her sixty-second year.

The Dowager Baroness de Hocheplid Larpent, on the 30th ult., at Southborough, in her eighty-sixth year. She was the fourth daughter of Mr. Frederick Reeves, of East Sheen, Surrey, and was married, in 1826, to John James de Hocheplid Larpent, seventh Baron de Hocheplid.

The Hon. Lady Brooke, formerly Maid of Honour to the Queen, widow of Sir Arthur Brinsley Brooke, Bart., of Colebrook, in the county of Fermanagh, and youngest daughter of General Sir George Anson, G.C.B., on the 27th ult., at Bournemouth.

General Alexander Robinson, Bengal Staff Corps (late 19th Native Infantry), at Ramsgate, on the 28th ult.; entered the Army in 1837, and attained the rank of Lieutenant-General in 1882. He accompanied the expedition against the rebels in the Cossiah and Jyntea Hills, in command of a wing of the 20th Bengal Native Infantry.

## THE NEW POSTAGE STAMPS.

Last Saturday, the first day of the New Year, were issued to the public the long-promised new postage and revenue stamps, the outcome of the labours of a joint committee (consisting of three Post Office and two Inland Revenue officials), which, in agreement with the Board of Inland Revenue, was appointed by the late Mr. Fawcett, shortly before his death, to advise upon the best means of rectifying the defects that were found to exist in the series of stamps which have been under issue for the past three years.


Every one of the eleven stamps has an individuality of its own. The new ½d. stamp is very much of the same design as the old one; but it is prettier in treatment, and it is printed on a bright salmon colour, instead of a dingy bluish-grey. It has not been necessary to make any modification in the familiar 1d. stamp. Indeed, this stamp seems to have been made the starting-point, as it were, of the series. The 1½d. stamp is printed in purple, with a second printing in green. The 2d. stamp is in green, with a duty tablet in crimson. The 2½d. stamp, usually employed for foreign letters, is printed in one colour—a purple, it seems—on a blue paper of a darker shade. The 3d. stamp is printed in one colour on a bright yellow paper. The body of the 4d. stamp is printed in a green, and the duty appears at all four corners in circular tablets. The 5d. stamp is printed principally in purple, and the duty appears in two blue tablets which are printed on each side of the Royal coat of arms. The 6d. stamp is printed in one colour on a pink paper. The 9d. stamp is printed in purple, with the duty repeated in each corner in blue tablets. The 1s. stamp is printed in one colour, a green, on white paper. Stamps above 1s. remain as before.

The Wakefield Bishopric Fund has at length been completed, the last subscription towards the £87,500 required having been received on Friday last week. This satisfactory result is due in great measure to the special efforts which have been made for some weeks past to secure the benefit of £5500 offered by the Bishop of Ripon on behalf of a friend on condition that the remaining balance should be raised by the end of the year.

It is stated in the official returns that the gross produce of the Revenue during the quarter ended Dec. 31 amounted to £21,815,299, as compared with £21,094,007 in the corresponding quarter of the previous year. With the exception of Excise and Interest on Advances, there was an increase in all the items of Revenue during the quarter. The receipts for the year ended Dec. 31 amounted to £90,839,070, as against £87,577,643 in 1885.



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The “Irish Times,” Aug. 8, 1886.—“Inuding to the visit of the Colonial and Indian Exhibition Deputation to the Custom-House Whiskey-Vaults, Dublin—says: “that many were the expressions of surprise on seeing the vast amount of Whiskey stored there in. Mr. Hudson, of Hudson and Co., guided the distinguished party through the subterranean passages; the celebrated Blend of O'Connell Monument Whiskey was then sampled, their conductor explaining that good Whiskies by different makers, when blended, were superior to the Whiskey produced by an individual distiller. The Lord Mayor concurred with the general opinion that the blended Whiskey tasted well.”

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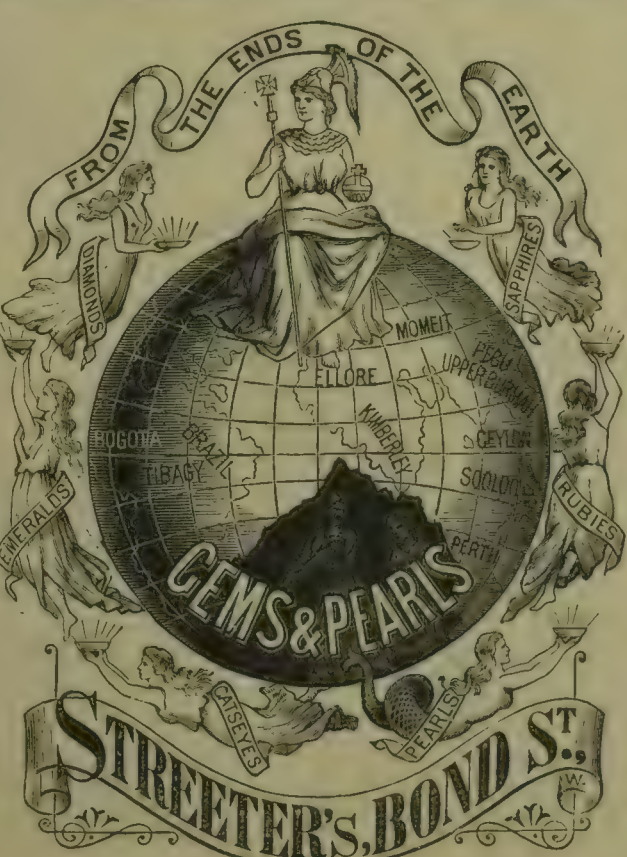
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Vide “Illustrated London News,” Dec. 11, 1886.

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## NAN'S STORY.

## TOLD IN THE CHILDREN'S HOSPITAL.

"Tell a story!" says you. Wait a bit! Let me see;—  
It was Crissmiss. The shops was all bright  
With holly an' flags, as a gell, dressed in rags,  
Who'd bin starin' at sight after sight,  
Turned to creep home-away as the evenin' fell gray,  
An' the lamps was beginnin' to light.  
Nan, they called her. She'd got a good mother, like mine,  
Though more pale-like, an' sickly, an' sad;  
An' a father, but he warnt as kind as might be  
To his wife, an' the gell, that they had.  
He was give to the drink, an' sometimes, as I think,  
It druv' 'im 'arf crazy an' mad!  
Well, this Nan hurried home to the garret she knowed  
Would be fireless an' bitter with cold;  
But no mother was there when she climbed the steep stair,  
An' so, feelin' quite weary an' old,  
She strayed down just as far as the Pelican bar,  
That was shinin' with green an' with gold.  
There was plenty of loafers a-standin' outside,  
An' the public was full to the brim;  
Then above all the noise comes the sound of a voice  
As she knowed was belongin' to him;  
An' she ketches a sight of a face worn an' white,  
With sad eyes, that long cryin' made dim.  
It was mother persuading of Dad to come 'ome;  
"Don't she wish she may get him!" says one;  
"Hullo, mate, hullo! 'Ere's a bit of a row!  
Close in, an' let's look at the fun!"  
But Nan wriggles before, and gits close the door  
As the chucked ones come out with a run.

Oh, to sleep in the cold, an' wake up in the warm  
Of a beautiful lily-white bed!  
With a tall gent an' grand to be holding your hand,  
An' a kind lady bathing your head!  
'Twas wot happened to Nan. When to speak she began,  
"Is this Heaven?" was the first thing she said!  
"An' is these the child-Angels a-lyin' so still  
In their little cots ranged in a line  
By the clean cheery wall, with their faces so small,  
An' their big eyes that glisten and shine?  
Must they allus lie there, and, please Sir, do they bear  
Pain that's bitter an' cruel, like mine?"  
An' the gentleman smiled at the pore little gell:  
"No, my child; this aint Heaven," says he;  
"But a place where they cure the sick children wot's  
poor,  
An' everythink's gratis and free.  
You've a cut on your head, and your leg's broke," he  
said,  
"But we'll mend it, as quick as may be!"  
An' he nods at her nice, an' in less than a trice  
(It was a most like magic, you'd say!)  
She was done up wi' lints, an' court-plasters and splints,  
In a wonderful sort of a way.  
An' she'd bore it so brave that a dolly they gave  
To this Nan, an' they told her to play!  
An' wot do you think was the fust thing she did?  
Who never a playthin' had known!  
"I'm the Doctor," says she, "an' you're Nan, as may be,  
An' you've broken your leg in the bone!"  
An' she binds it right round with a rag that she'd found,  
As the Doctor had bandaged her own!



An' another pinned holly-wreaths all round the wall,  
"For to-day's Merry Crissmiss," she said;  
An' a voice sweet an' shrill sang of peace an' goodwill,  
An' Nan listened an' sobbed as she laid,  
An' sich thoughts as she'd had as was hard against Dad  
Went away, an' left love in their stead.

Then she lifted her eyes an' 'most shrieked in surprise,  
For mother was standin' just here,—  
Lookin' down at her Nan with a smile as began  
As a smile, an' left off in a tear.  
O, she never had knowed how the longin' had growed  
To see the dear face till 'twas near!

An' she put out her arms, an' they hugged there a bit—  
Was there ever a meetin' more glad?  
Then says Nan, "Will you take, for your little gell's sake,  
Just a bit of a message to Dad?  
He's real sorry, I know, that he hurted me so;  
For it's only in drink that he's bad!"

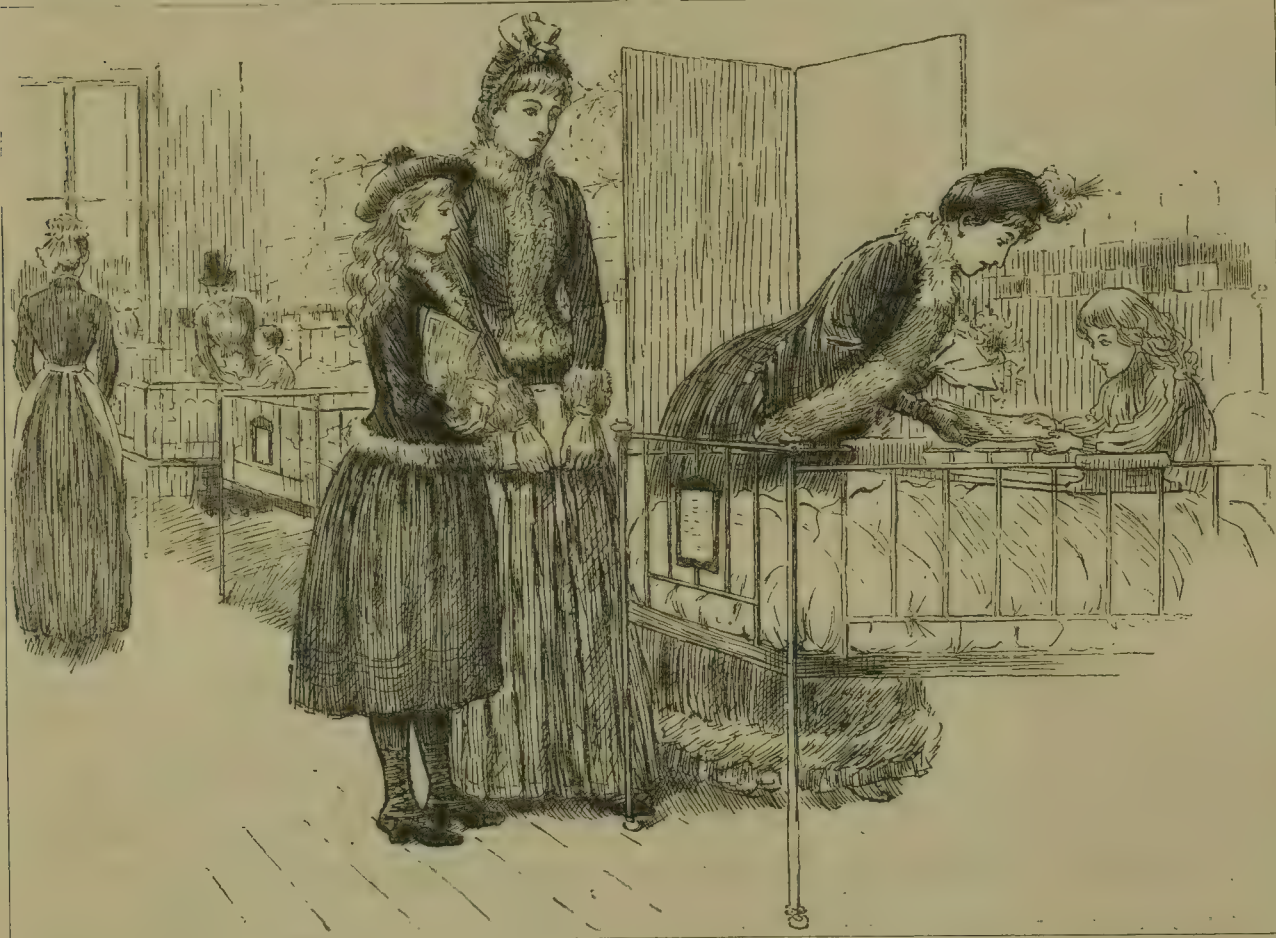
"An' I wish he was here in this beautiful place,  
Where all trouble an' worrit seems o'er;  
For no more he'd speak rough, or get drunk on the stuff  
That the gin-shops sells cheap to the poor!"  
Then she turns her head round, an' her 'art giv' a bound:  
Dad was standin' jest inside the door!

An' he draws his sleeve over his face, an' comes near,  
An' stoops over the cot where she lies,  
An' he lugs from his coat a new dolly dressed out  
In the fashion, with starin' bloo eyes!  
"You'll forgive me, my kid, for the wrong that I did,  
For I ne'er meant to hurt ye!" he cries.

"An' your mother an' me we've made up, gal," says he,  
"An' I've promised to wipe out the stain  
Of the black bygone years, wi' their hunger an' tears,  
An' I'll strive to with might an' with main!  
For the Pledge I have took, an' swore hard on the Book,  
That I'll never touch liquor again!"

\* \* \* \* \*

There's the end of the tale, Sir. It's long, an' I'm tired,  
Though I wasn't when first I began  
The adventures to tell of a poor little gell  
Like myself, to a grand gentleman.  
Here's my doll: see her dress! Laws a me! Can't you guess?  
I'm her—that identical Nan! CLO. GRAVES.



An' the fust was her Dad, reg'lar orful an' mad,  
An' offerin' to mill all the lot;  
An' her mother was there, with torn bonnit an' hair  
That was loosed from its trim-tidy knot.  
Seems her prayers made him worse, for he turned with a curse  
An' struck at her, heavy an' hot!

Then the people cried "Shame!" and he bade 'em come on,  
For to tackle the crowd he was fain;  
Then this Nan feels her heart begin thumpin' right smart,  
An', forgettin' her fear in her pain,  
Rushes in, grabs his knees, an' cries "Daddy, oh, please,  
Don't ye go to hit mother again!"

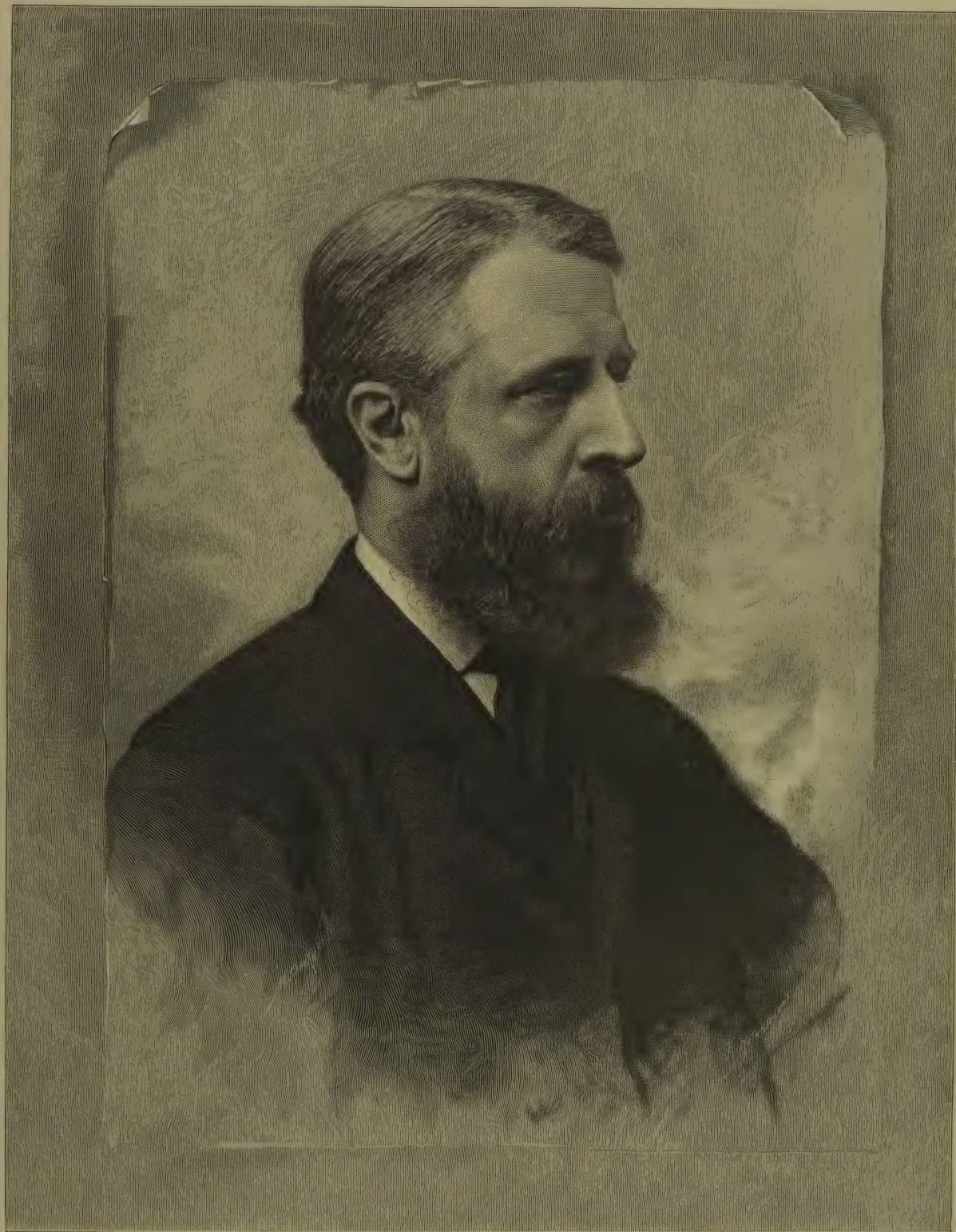


"For 'tis Crissmiss!" she cries, an' looks up in his eyes  
As he clenched his big fist for a blow;  
Then—the lights seemed to whirl and the big world to twirl  
As a roundabout spins at a show.  
She was down in the street, 'midst the tramplin' feet,  
An' the freeze of the half-melted snow!

An' she slept by-an'-by, and there came such a dream  
Of an angel in velvits and fur;  
But without any wings, who brought beautiful things,  
Sweets an' playthin's an' picturs to her!  
An' spoke of the love as came down from above,  
In a way was like music to yer!







MEN OF THE DAY.

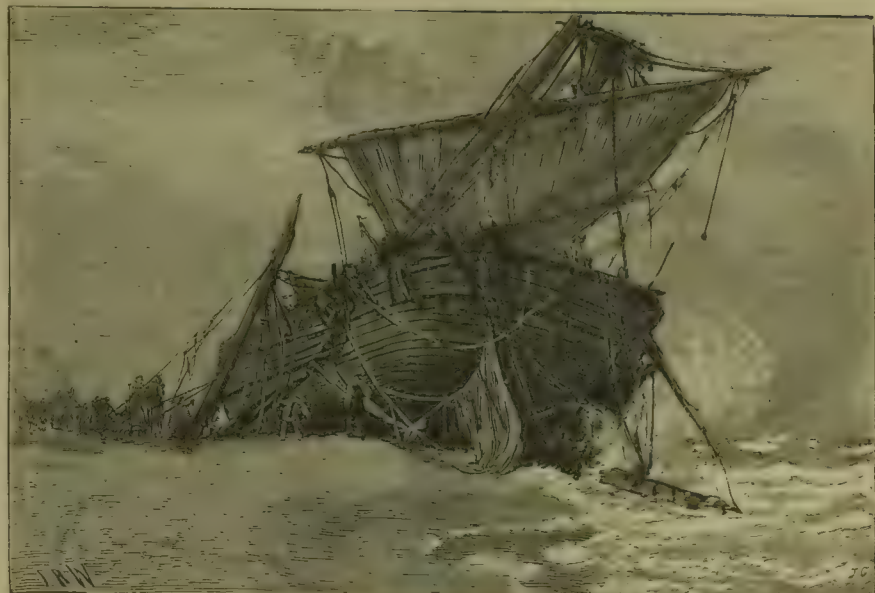
FROM A PHOTOGRAPH BY BARBAUD, 203, OXFORD-STREET.

THE MARQUIS OF HARTINGTON, M.P.





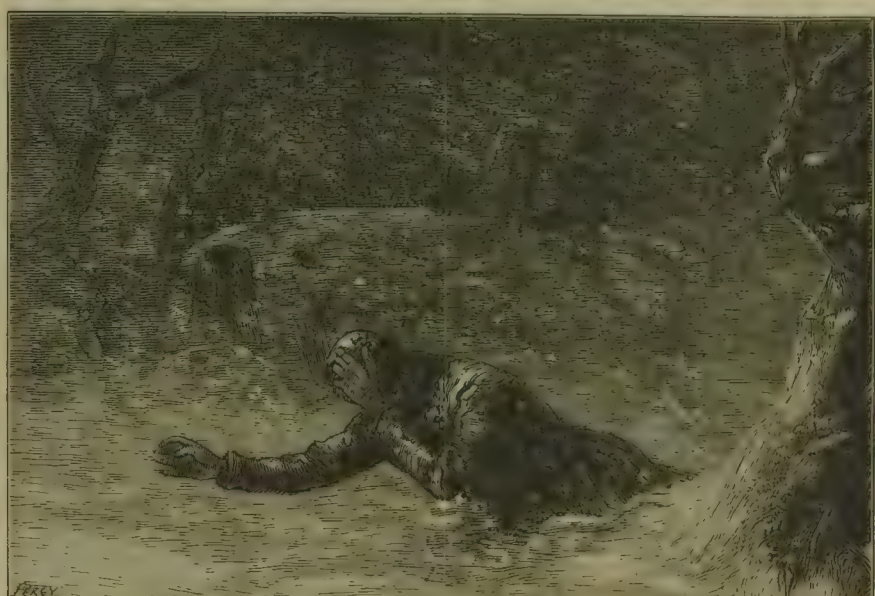
WRECK OF THE RUSSIAN VESSEL JOUTSEN, AT DOVER, SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 26.



WRECK OF THE TALLY HO, AT EASTBOURNE, SUNDAY NIGHT, DEC. 26.



MAIL-CART BETWEEN STAPLEHURST AND ROCHESTER IN A SNOW-DRIFT.



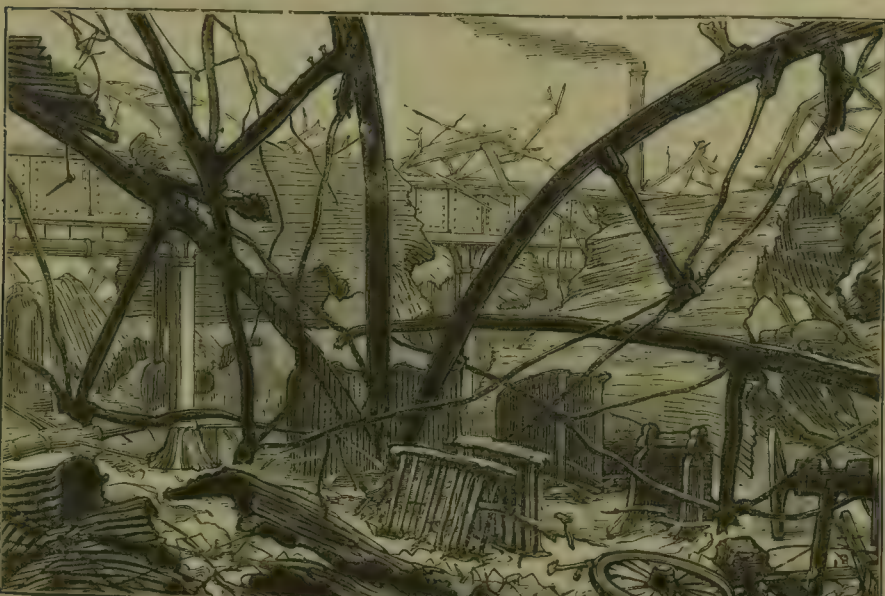
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It is the very model of a perfect handbook, and should be as indispensable as "The Soldier's Pocket-Book" to the military man who desires to become accomplished in professional etiquette, and in professional courtesy and dignity, as well as in the art and science of modern warfare. We can affirm, moreover, that to the general reader of history, and to the ordinary reader of newspaper accounts of contemporary military operations, this little book will prove extremely useful, not only in explaining many obscure points of constant observance, both on parade and in active service, but also in helping to identify and to recollect the part borne in past times by each gallant regiment in the famous achievements of the British Army. No one attempting to investigate with precision those historical passages which relate to the conduct of our national fighting forces in the last two centuries should neglect the aid which is here furnished, so far as concerns land warfare in all quarters of the globe; though we regret that it is apparently impossible, from the want of Admiralty records, to identify all the old ships that fought our battles at sea long before the victories of Nelson. Much curious antiquarian knowledge, especially in the interpretation of heraldic emblems and mottoes, is conveyed in some of the notes; and the political as well as military institutions of this kingdom, in the account of such great offices formerly existing as "Lord High Constable," and "Lord High Admiral," and of titles still extant, receive light from Mr. Perry's brief

explanations. The book, consisting of about 350 closely-printed pages, is methodically divided into twenty-four parts, and each part into sections; treating first of "salutes and compliments," varying for officers and soldiers on many different occasions; then badges of rank, precedence of corps, precedence of officers, brevet, honorary, and temporary rank, badges of trade, and of skill at arms, gunnery and torpedo badges, and watchmarks, good-conduct badges, medal ribbons, regimental records, dates, badges, and mottoes, regimental uniforms, the organisation and dates of all the regiments, the department corps, the company colours of the Guards, the regimental colours, company colours, staff colours, camp colours, and signalling colours, the flags of the Royal Navy, the sieges, battles, and campaigns in which our Army has served, each regiment of cavalry or infantry being particularly noticed. There is a separate chapter on the naval organisation along our coasts, the old Cinque Ports, the Vice-Admiralty commands, the flag-ship stations, and the Coast Guard. A chapter on modern and ancient small-arms, muskets, carbines, rifles, and pistols, an account of the ancient feudal levies, and lastly, a short exposition of armorial bearings, and an outline of heraldry, are contained in this volume, which is wonderfully compact in its arrangement, and we should be disposed to rely upon its correctness in almost every point of detail, while in convenience for use it could hardly be excelled.

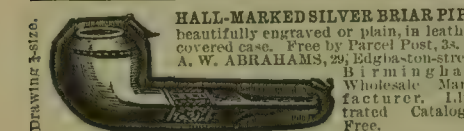
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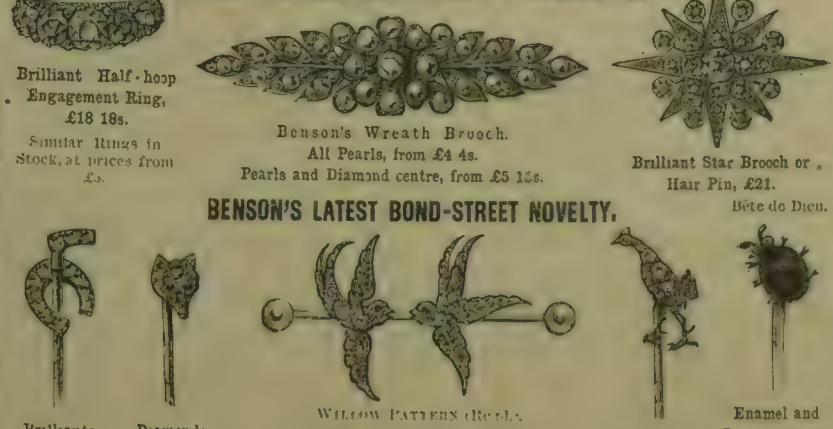
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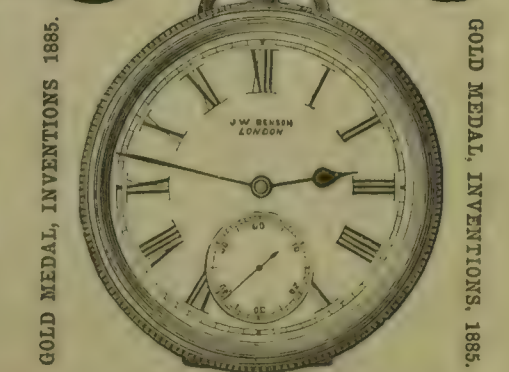
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DRAWN BY J. BERNARD PARTRIDGE.

The young girl rose indignantly. "This is really too shameful! Who dare talk like that?"

## THE CRUSADE OF THE EXCELSIOR.\*

BY BRET HARTE.

AUTHOR OF "THE LUCK OF ROARING CAMP," "GABRIEL CONROY," "FLIP," ETC.

### CHAPTER II.

The saloon of the *Excelsior* was spacious for the size of the vessel, and was furnished in a style superior to most passenger-ships of that epoch. The sun was shining through the sliding windows upon the fresh and neatly arranged breakfast-table, but the presence of the ominous "storm-racks," and partitions for glass and china, and the absence of the more delicate passengers, still testified to the potency of the Gulf of California. Even those present wore an air of fatigued discontent, and the conversation had that jerky interjectional quality which belonged to people with a common grievance, but a different individual experience. Mr. Winslow had been unable to shave; Mrs. Markham, incautiously and surreptitiously opening a port-hole in her state-room for a whiff of fresh air while dressing, had been shocked by the intrusion of the Pacific Ocean, and was obliged to summon assistance and change her dress. Jack Crosby, who had attired himself for tropical shore-going in white ducks and patent leathers, shivered in the keen north-west Trades, and bewailed the cheap cigars he had expected to buy at Mazatlan. The entrance of Miss Keene, who seemed to bring with her the freshness and purity of the dazzling outer air, stirred the younger men into some gallant attention, embarrassed, however, by a sense of self-reproach.

Señor Perkins alone retained his normal serenity. Already seated at the table between the two fair-haired children of Mrs. Brimmer, he was benevolently performing parental duties

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in her absence, and gently supervising and preparing their victuals even while he carried on an ethnological and political discussion with Mrs. Markham.

"Ah, my dear lady," continued the Señor, as he spread a hot biscuit with butter and currant jelly for the youngest Miss Brimmer, "I am afraid that, with the fastidiousness of your sex, you allow your refined instincts against a race who only mix with ours in a venial capacity to prejudice your views of their ability for enlightened self-government. That may be true of the aborigines of the old world—like our friends the Lascars among the crew."

"They're so snaky, dark, and deceitful-looking," interrupted Mrs. Markham.

"I might differ from you there, and say that the higher blonde types like the Anglo-Saxon—to say nothing of the wily Greeks—were the deceitful races: it might be difficult for any of us to say what a sly and deceitful man should be like."

"Oor not deteitful—oor a dood man," interpolated the youngest Miss Brimmer, fondly regarding the biscuit.

"Thank you, Missey," beamed the Señor; "but to return; our Lascar friends, Mrs. Markham, belong to an earlier Asiatic type of civilisation already decayed or relapsed to barbarism, while the aborigines of the New World now existing have never known it—or, like the Aztecs, have perished with it. The modern North American aborigine has not yet got beyond the tribal condition; mingled with Caucasian blood as he is in Mexico and Central America, he is perfectly capable of self-government."

"Then why has he never obtained it?" asked Mrs. Markham.

"He has always been oppressed and kept down by colonists of the Latin races; he has been little better than a

slave to his oppressor for the last two centuries," said Señor Perkins, with a slight darkening of his soft eyes.

"Injuns is pizon," whispered Mr. Winslow to Miss Keene. "Who would be free, you know, the poet says, ought themselves to light out from the shoulder, and all that sort of thing," suggested Crosby, with cheerful vagueness.

"True; but a little assistance and encouragement from mankind generally would help them," continued the Señor. "Ah, my dear Mrs. Markham, if they could even count on the intelligent sympathy of women like yourself, their independence would be assured. And think what a proud privilege to have contributed to such a result, to have assisted at the birth of the ideal American Republic, for such it would be—a Republic of one blood, one faith, one history."

"What on earth, or sea, ever set the old man off again?" inquired Crosby, in an aggrieved whisper. "It's two weeks since he's given us any Central American independent flap-doodle—long enough for those nigger Injuns to have had half-a-dozen revolutions. You know that the vessels that put into San Juan have saluted one flag in the morning, and have been fired at under another in the afternoon."

"Hush!" said Miss Keene. "He's so kind! Look at him now, taking off the pinafores of those children and tidying them. He is kinder to them than their nurse, and more judicious than their mother. And half his talk with Mrs. Markham now is only to please her, because she thinks she knows politics. He's always trying to do good to somebody."

"That's so," exclaimed Brace, eager to share Miss Keene's sentiments; "and he's so good to those outlandish niggers in the crew. I don't see how the captain could get on with the crew without him; he's the only one who can talk their gibberish and keep them quiet. I've seen him myself quietly drop down among them when they were wrangling. In my



opinion," continued the young fellow, lowering his voice somewhat ostentatiously, "you'll find out when we get to port, that he's stopped the beginning of many a mutiny among them."

"I reckon they'd make short work of a man like him," said Winslow, whose superciliousness was by no means lessened by the community of sentiment between Miss Keene and Brace. "I reckon his political reforms and his poetical high falutin' wouldn't go as far in the fore-castle among live men, as it does in the cabin with a lot of women. You'll more likely find that he's been some sort of steward on a steamer, and he's working his passage with us. That's where he gets that smooth, equally-attentive-to-anybody sort of style. The way he skirmished around Mrs. Brimmer and Mrs. Markham with a basin the other day when it was so rough convinced me. It was a little too professional to suit my style."

"I suppose that was the reason why you went below so suddenly," rejoined Brace, whose too sensitive blood was beginning to burn in his cheeks and eyes.

"It's a shame to stay below this morning," said Miss Keene, instinctively recognising the cause of the discord and its remedy. "I'm going on deck again—if I can manage to get there."

The three gentlemen sprang to accompany her; and, in their efforts to keep their physical balance and hers equally, the social equilibrium was restored.

By noon, however, the heavy cross-sea had abated, and the *Excelsior* bore west. When she once more rose and fell regularly on the long rhythmical swell of the Pacific, most of the passengers regained the deck. Even Mrs. Brimmer and Miss Chubb ventured from their state-rooms, and were conveyed to and installed in some state on a temporary divan of cushions and shawls on the lee side. For even in this small republic of equal cabin passengers, the undemocratic and distinction-loving sex had managed to create a sham exclusiveness. Mrs. Brimmer, as the daughter of a rich Bostonian, the sister of a prominent lawyer, and the wife of a successful San Francisco merchant, who was popularly supposed to be part owner of the *Excelsior*, was recognised, and alternately caressed and hated as their superior. A majority of the male passengers, owning no actual or prospective matrimonial subjection to those charming toad-eaters, I am afraid continued to enjoy a mild and debasing equality among themselves, mitigated only by the concessions of occasional gallantry. To them, Mrs. Brimmer was a rather pretty, refined, well-dressed woman, whose languid pallor, aristocratic spareness, and utter fastidiousness did not, however, preclude a certain nervous intensity which occasionally lit up her weary eyes with a dangerous phosphorescence, under their brown fringes. Equally acceptable was Miss Chubb, her friend and travelling companion: a tall, well-bred girl, with faint salmon-pink hair and complexion, that darkened to a fiery brown in her short-sighted eyes.

Between these ladies and Mrs. Markham and Miss Keene existed an enthusiastic tolerance, which, however, could never be mistaken for a generous rivalry. Of the greater popularity of Miss Keene as the recognised belle of the *Excelsior* there could be no question; nor was there any from Mrs. Brimmer and her friend. The intellectual pre-eminence of Mrs. Markham was equally, and no less ostentatiously, granted. "Mrs. Markham is so clever; I delight to hear you converse together," Mrs. Brimmer would say to Señor Perkins, "though I'm sure I hardly dare talk to her myself. She might easily go into the lecture-field—perhaps she expects to do so in California. My dear Clarissa"—to Miss Chubb—"don't she remind you a little of Aunt Jane Winthrop's governess, whom we came so near taking to Paris with us, but couldn't on account of her defective French?"

When the *Excelsior* Banner and South Sea Bubble was published in lat. 15 N. and long. 105 W., to which Mrs. Markham contributed the editorials and essays and Señor Perkins three columns of sentimental poetry, Mrs. Brimmer did not withhold her praise of the fair editor. When the *Excelsior* "Recrossed the Line," with a suitable tableau vivant and pageant, and Miss Keene as California, in white and blue, welcomed from the hands of Neptune (Señor Perkins) and Amphitrite (Mrs. Markham) her fair sister, Massachusetts (Mrs. Brimmer), and New York (Miss Chubb), Mrs. Brimmer was most enthusiastic of the beauty of Miss Keene.

On the present morning Mr. Banks found his disappointment at not going into Mazatlan languidly shared by Mrs. Brimmer. That lady even made a place for him on the cushions beside her, as she pensively expressed her belief that her husband would be still more disappointed. "Mr. Brimmer, you know, has correspondents at Mazatlan, and no doubt he has made particular arrangements for our reception and entertainment while there. I should not wonder if he was very indignant. And if, as I fear, the officials of the place, knowing Mr. Brimmer's position—and my own connections—have prepared to show us social courtesies, it may be a graver affair. I shouldn't be surprised if our Government were obliged to take notice of it. There is a Captain-General of the port—isn't there? I think my husband spoke of him."

"Oh, he's probably been shot long ago," broke in Mr. Crosby, cheerfully. "They put in a new man every revolution. If the wrong party's got in, they've likely shipped your husband's correspondent too, and might be waiting to get a reception for you with nigger soldiers and ball cartridges. Shouldn't wonder if the skipper got wind of something of the kind, and that's why he didn't put in. If your husband hadn't been so well known, you see, we might have slipped in all right."

Mrs. Brimmer received this speech with the languid obliviousness of perception she usually meted out to this chartered jester.

"Do you really think so, Mr. Crosby; and would you have been afraid to leave your cabin—or are you joking? You know I never know when you are. It is very dreadful, either way."

But here Miss Chubb, with ready tact, interrupted any possible retort from Mr. Crosby. "Look," she said, pointing to some of the other passengers, who, at a little distance, had grouped about the first mate in animated discussion. "I wonder what those gentlemen are so interested about. Do go and see."

Before he could reply, Mr. Winslow, detaching himself from the group, hurried towards them. "Here's a row: Hurlstone is missing! Can't be found anywhere! They think he's fallen overboard!"

The two frightened exclamations from Miss Chubb and Mrs. Brimmer diverted attention from the sudden paleness of Miss Keene, who had impulsively approached them. "Impossible!" she said, hurriedly.

"I fear it is so," said Brace, who had followed Winslow; "although," he added in a lower tone, with an angry glance at the latter, "that brute need not have blustered it out to frighten everybody. They're searching the ship again, but there seems no hope. He hasn't been seen since last night. He was supposed to be in his state-room—but as nobody missed him—you know how odd and reserved he was—it was only when the steward couldn't find him and began to inquire, that everybody remembered they hadn't seen him all day. You

are frightened, Miss Keene; pray sit down. That fellow Winslow ought to have had more sense."

"It seems so horrible that nobody knew it," said the young girl, shuddering; "that we sat here laughing and talking, while perhaps he was—Good heavens! what's that?"

A gruff order had been given; in the bustle that ensued the ship began to fall off to leeward; a number of the crew had sprung to the davits of the quarter boat.

"We're going about, and they're lowering a boat, that's all; but it's as good as hopeless," said Brace. "The accident must have happened before daylight, or it would have been seen by the watch. It was probably long before we came on deck," he added, gently; "so comfort yourself, Miss Keene; you could have seen nothing."

"It seems so dreadful," murmured the young girl, "that he wasn't even missed. Why," she said, suddenly raising her soft eyes to Brace, "you must have noticed his absence; why even I?"—She stopped with a slight confusion that was, however, luckily diverted by the irrepressible Winslow.

"The skipper's been routed out at last, and is giving orders. He don't look as if his hat fitted him any too comfortably this morning, does he?" he laughed, as a stout grizzled man, with congested face and eyes and a peremptory voice, husky with alcoholic irritation, suddenly appeared among the group by the wheel. "I reckon he's cursing his luck at having to heave to and lose this wind."

"But for a human creature's life!" exclaimed Mrs. Markham, in horror.

"That's just it. Laying to, now, aint going to save anybody's life, and he knows it. He's doin' it for show, just for a clean record in the log, and to satisfy you people here, who'd kick up a row if he didn't."

"Then you believe he's lost?" said Miss Keene, with glistening eyes.

"There aint a doubt of it," returned Winslow, shortly.

"I don't agree with you," said a gentle voice.

They turned quickly towards the benevolent face of Señor Perkins, who had just joined them.

"I differ from my young friend," continued the Señor, courteously, "because the accident must have happened at about daybreak, when we were close in shore. It would not be impossible for a good swimmer to reach the land, or even," continued Señor Perkins in answer to the ray of hope that gleamed in Miss Keene's soft eyes, "for him to have been picked up by some passing vessel. The smoke of a large steamer was sighted between us and the land at about that time."

"A steamer!" ejaculated Banks, eagerly, "that was one of the new line, with the mails. How provoking!"

He was thinking of his lost letters. Miss Keene turned, heart-sick, away. Worse than the ghastly interruption to their easy idyllic life was this grim revelation of selfishness. She began to doubt if even the hysterical excitement of her sister passengers was not merely a pleasant titillation of their bored and inactive nerves.

"I believe the Señor is right, Miss Keene," said Brace, taking her aside, "and I'll tell you why." He stopped, looked around him, and went on, in lower voice, "There are some circumstances about the affair which look more like deliberation than an accident. He has left nothing behind him of any value or that gives any clue. If it was a suicide he would have left some letter behind for somebody—people always do, you know, at such times—and he would have chosen the open sea. It seems more probable that he threw himself overboard with the intention of reaching the shore."

"But why should he want to leave the ship?" echoed the young girl, simply.

"Perhaps he found out that we were not going to Mazatlan, and this was his only chance; it must have happened just as the ship went about and stood off from shore again."

"But I don't understand," continued Miss Keene, with a pretty knitting of her brows, "why he should be so dreadfully anxious to get ashore now."

The young fellow looked at her with the superior smile of youthful sagacity. "Suppose he had particular reasons for not going to San Francisco, where our laws could reach him! Suppose he had committed some offence! Suppose he was afraid of being questioned or recognised?"

The young girl rose indignantly. "This is really too shameful! Who dare talk like that?"

Brace coloured quickly. "Who? Why, everybody," he stammered, for a moment abandoning his attitude of individual acumen; "it's the talk of the ship."

"Is it? And before they know whether he's alive or dead—perhaps even while he is still struggling with death—all they can do is to take his character away!" she repeated, with flashing eyes.

"And I'm even worse than they are," he returned, his temper rising with his colour. "I ought to have known I was talking to one of his friends, instead of one whom I thought was mine. I beg your pardon." He turned away, as Miss Keene, apparently not heeding his pique, crossed the deck, and entered into conversation with Mrs. Markham.

It is to be feared that she found little consolation among the other passengers, or even those of her own sex, whom this profound event had united in a certain freemasonry of sympathy and interest—to the exclusion of their former cliques. She soon learned, as the return of the boats to the ship and the ship to her course might have clearly told her, that there was no chance of recovering the missing passenger. She learned that the theory advanced by Brace was the one generally held by them; but with an added romance of detail that excited at once their commiseration and admiration. Mrs. Brimmer remembered to have heard him, the second or third night out from Callao, groaning in his state-room; but, having mistakenly referred the emotion to ordinary sea-sickness, she had no doubt lost an opportunity for confidential disclosure. "I am sure," she added, "that had somebody as resolute and practical as you, dear Mrs. Markham, approached him the next day he would have revealed his sorrow." Mrs. Chubb was quite certain that she had seen him one night, in tears, by the quarter railing. "I saw his eyes glistening under his slouched hat as I passed. I remember thinking, at the time, that he oughtn't to have been left alone with such a dreadful temptation before him to slip overboard and end his sorrow or his crime." Mrs. Markham also remembered that it was about five o'clock—or was it six?—that morning when she distinctly thought she had heard a splash, and she was almost impelled to get up and look out of the bull's-eye. She should never forgive herself for resisting that impulse, for she was positive now that she would have seen his ghastly face in the water. Some indignation was felt that the captain, after a cursory survey of his state-room, had ordered it to be locked until his fate was more positively known, and the usual seals placed on his effects for their delivery to the authorities at San Francisco. It was believed that some clue to his secret would be found among his personal chattels, if only in the form of a keepsake, a locket, or a bit of jewellery. Miss Chubb had noticed that he wore a seal ring, but not on the engagement finger. In some vague feminine way it was admitted without discussion that one of their own sex was mixed up in the

affair, and, with the exception of Miss Keene, general credence was given to the theory that Mazatlan contained his loadstar—the fatal partner and accomplice of his crime, the siren that allured him to his watery grave. I regret to say that the facts gathered by the gentlemen were equally ineffective. The steward who had attended the missing man was obliged to confess that their most protracted and confidential conversation had been on the comparative efficiency of ship biscuits and soda crackers. Mr. Banks, who was known to have spoken to him, could only remember that one warm evening, in reply to a casual remark about the weather, the missing man, burying his ears further in the turned-up collar of his pea-jacket, had stated, "It was cold enough to freeze the ears off a brass monkey," a remark, no doubt, Sir, intended to convey a reason for his hiding his own." Only Señor Perkins retained his serene optimism unimpaired. "Take my word for it, we shall yet hear good news of our missing friend. Let us at least believe it until we know otherwise. Ah! my dear Mrs. Markham, why should the Unknown always fill us with apprehension? Its surprises are equally often agreeable."

"But we have all been so happy before this; and this seems such an unnecessary and cruel awakening," said Miss Keene, lifting her sad eyes to the speaker, "that I can't help thinking it's the beginning of the end. Good heavens! what's that?"

She had started at the dark figure of one of the foreign-looking sailors, who seemed to have suddenly risen out of the deck beside them.

"The Señor Perkins," he said, with an apologetic gesture of his hand to his hatless head.

"You want me, my good man?" asked Señor Perkins, paternally.

"Si, Señor; the mate wishes to see the Patrón," he said in Spanish.

"I will come presently."

The sailor hesitated. Señor Perkins took a step nearer to him, benignantly. The man raised his eyes to Señor Perkins, and said, "Vigilancia."

"Buena!" returned the Señor, gently. "Excuse me, ladies, for a moment."

"Perhaps it is some news of poor Mr. Hurlstone?" said Miss Keene, with an instinctive girlish movement of hope.

"Who knows?" returned Señor Perkins, waving his hand, as he gaily tripped after his guide. "Let us believe in the best, dear young lady, the best!"

(To be continued.)

## THE MAGAZINES FOR JANUARY, 1887.

Two new magazines this month claim the greeting due to new comers, and each bids fair to be a distinct addition to an already numerous list. *Murray's Magazine* seems especially likely to establish for itself a place of its own. The contributions to its first number, while by no means heavy, have particular charms for thoughtful readers. The able and impartial reviews of the present condition of the two great political parties, by Mr. Whitmore and the Hon. George Russell, are especially suggestive of reflection, and so is the entertaining, yet serious, account of the political and social views of an Irish parish priest. Vernon Lee's Italian story, too, is no idle fiction, but charged to the full with the spirit of the Renaissance. Miss Lawless's novel is not sufficiently advanced for an opinion; and Mr. Matthew Arnold has not, so far, found much to say about General Grant. *Scribner's Magazine*, the new American adventure, is highly readable. It begins and ends with Paris, the first paper being a spirited account by Mr. Washburne, the United States Minister, of the outbreak of the war and the fall of the Empire as observed by him; the last consisting of extracts from the hitherto unpublished journals of Gouverneur Morris, descriptive of life in Paris at the time of the great Revolution. Mr. Ward's very interesting description of Babylonian seals is adorned with beautiful autotypes.

The *Cornhill* continues "Jess" with undiminished spirit. Mr. Baring Gould's "The Gaverocks," the novel destined to replace it, is, so far, a good specimen of his vigorous manner, with beautiful vignettes of Cornish scenery. "Mr. Twisleton's Type-Writer" is a humorous piece of absurdity. "A Learned Infant" records the early promise and early death of Master Christian Heineken, who spoke Latin and French at the age of four, after which he spoke no more in any language.

*Macmillan* would be strong if it offered nothing more than Mr. Hardy's "Woodlanders," in pathos and observation at once quiet and poetical, one of the best stories the author has yet given us. The first part of George Fleming's "Strange Story of Margaret Beauchamp," is eloquent and striking, raising expectations of what is yet to come. Dostoevsky, the Russian novelist, whose speciality is Siberia, is highly commended in an essay by Mr. John Lomas; but appears to be as dismal and uncomfortable as Russian novelists generally are. There is a pleasant discourse on Charles Lamb, by the Rev. Alfred Ainger; and a very elegant anonymous translation of Moschus's Lament for Bion.

*Longman's Magazine* has a charming article on Lincoln College thirty years ago, by the Rev. J. H. Overton, with glimpses of Mr. Morley, Mr. Cotter Morison, Mr. Justice Cave, and other men who have since obtained distinction. Mr. Haggard's "Allan Quartermain" is a serial story on the plan of "King Solomon's Mines," rejoicing in a wonderful Zulu, by name Umslopogaa.

*Blackwood* appears with a considerable enlargement of space, but with no change in the general character of its contents. Storytelling has always been a strong point with it, and this month "Sarracinesca" is more attractive than ever; while "The Land of Darkness," a vision of the other world, has a power almost apocalyptic, though the idea seems borrowed from a tale of the late Lord Lytton. "The Causes of the Union with Ireland" is a plain historical proof of the necessity of the measure at the time, and an able vindication of the motives and conduct of its promoters. Hayward's "Correspondence" is fairly reviewed, notwithstanding a certain perceptible animus. Mr. Laurence Oliphant's reminiscences relate to one of the most interesting incidents in his adventurous life—the attack on the British Legation in Japan in 1861.

*Harper* is remarkable for Sir Edward Reed's account of the French navy, for Mr. Warner's lively and beautifully illustrated sketch of New Orleans, and for Miss O'Meara's Russian story, "Narka." The *Century's* life of Abraham Lincoln treats this month of his share in the election of President Harrison, and of his marriage. This part of the narrative somehow leaves an impression of reticence. Another distinguished American, Mr. Lancroft, still, in extreme old age, working at his American history, is the subject of a biographical paper. The subject of the Civil War history for the month is the third day of the battle of Gettysburg. The strength of the *Atlantic Monthly* lies in its supplement, with Lowell's Harvard oration and Wendell Holmes's Harvard poem, both models of diction and taste. The most remarkable of the other contributions are a fine article on Alexander Hamilton, and Margaret Vandergrift's pretty and humorous tale, "The King Who Went Out Governing."

Other magazines will be noticed next week.



## SIR ANTONY VANDYCK AT THE GROSVENOR GALLERY.

Of all the masters of the Flemish school of painting, Sir Antony Vandyck is the most largely represented in this country. Out of a total of 1500 catalogued works ascribed to him by M. Guiffrey, no less than 350 are attributed to private collections in Great Britain, although our public galleries scarcely possess a score, and of these Hampton Court Palace is numerically the most richly endowed. Whether in the course of his short career Vandyck really painted the whole of the works attributed to him is more than doubtful. He had learnt of his master, Rubens, the art of giving to the pictures painted in his studio a touch of his own genius, and with that passport they travelled the world unchallenged. That so large a proportion of his pictures should be found in England is not, however, surprising when one recalls the principal events of Vandyck's career. Born at Antwerp in 1599, he had finished his apprenticeship to Rubens at least a year before his first visit to London in 1621. But he was on this occasion only a bird of passage, and on his way to Italy, where, especially at Genoa and Venice, he spent the greater portion of the succeeding five years. Before his return to Antwerp in 1625, he left behind him, in Italy, upwards of a hundred finished works, which might have sufficed to confer upon a painter an imperishable renown had not their importance been eclipsed by the productions of the succeeding decade of his life. The first years of his return were devoted to the painting of Madonnas, Holy Families, and Crucifixions, of which numerous examples are to be found in the churches of Antwerp, and other Flemish cities. But he seems soon to have found that the true bent of his genius lay in portrait-painting; and it was probably to this period that we owe the collection of portraits of his contemporaries which form the principal feature of the Vandyck Room in the Munich Gallery. By these works he had made himself known outside his own country, and both at Brussels and the Hague Vandyck was fêted, and in constant requisition by the statesmen and beauties of the Dutch and Austrian Courts. His first visit to London had been a flying one, in 1621, but six years later he returned with more serious intentions, but found no powerful patron to introduce him at the Court of Charles I. In 1632, he made a third—and this time successful—effort to ingratiate himself with the Prince, who had the reputation of being at once the most cultivated and the most liberal patron of the arts of his time. Charles I. at once recognised the talents of the young Fleming, and, after a short trial, appointed Vandyck Court Painter. To judge from the number of portraits of the Stuart King which we possess as the work of Vandyck, it would seem that painting the King's portrait must have been either a congenial or a remunerative occupation. No less than thirty-eight portraits of Charles, and thirty-five of Queen Henrietta, are known to exist; and of these, nine of the former and five of the latter are to be found in the present exhibition.

After the eye has satisfied itself with the beauty of form and line which predominates in his work, Vandyck's charm lies in his originality. With Velasquez and Franz Hals, he shares the glories of portrait-painting in the seventeenth century; but he differs from both his rivals in infusing into his figures more refinement than the Dutchman, more richness of colour and greater seductiveness than the Spaniard. The influence of Titian never quitted Vandyck, and although he never reached his master's high ideal, he not seldom improved upon his process and minutest details. The weakest part of his work as a portrait-painter lies in the hands, which, in both men and women, are almost invariably stiff and crook-fingered. The sameness of pose, which strikes one so often in this exhibition, may be in a measure accounted for on the assumption that many are the production of his pupils, to whom the master's single model sufficed to meet the requirements of each figure in the course of execution. In support of this, let any one compare the pictures numbered 21, 58, 121, 129, 94, 131, and 150, in all of which the curve of the left arm and the fall of the drapery are repeated almost mechanically.

With regard to the 160 works exhibited, whilst fully recognising the exquisite beauty of many, we honestly think the display would have been more effective, and would redound more to Vandyck's honour had at least a third of the works been declined. The free-and-easy hospitality accorded, apparently, to every canvas coming in Vandyck's name throws very often an unmerited doubt upon works which have a fair historical claim to authenticity; but a careful study of their special qualities will, in not a few instances, suggest the doubt whether all pictures emerging from the artist's studio are the product of his brush. Of those about which no particle of doubt can exist are such works as "The Marchesa de Brignolè-Sala and Her Son" (18), the daughter-in-law of the celebrated Doge of Venice; the "Children of the Balbi Family" (29), and their mother, the "Marchesa Balbi" (77), "Cæsar Scaglia" (54), "Catherine, Duchess of Buckingham" (115), "Sir William Killigrew and Thomas Carew" (109), "Lords John and Bernard Stuart" (47), who appear again in another but slightly altered pose (105); the "Three Children of Charles I." (41), lent by her Majesty; but inferior in beauty and colour to the group with five children to be seen at Windsor Castle. Another very striking picture is that of a "Lady and Child" (118), lent by Earl Brownlow, the lady in black satin and lace, and the child in a purple silk dress and grey hat; "Don Livio Odescalchi" (37), the nephew of Innocent XI., is a fine figure of martial bearing, with his left hand on the hilt of his sword, and would seem to belong to a period when Vandyck was subjected to Bronzino's worthy influence. The portrait of "Charles the First" (32), lent by the Duke of Norfolk, full face, in armour, displays at once the excellence and weakness of Vandyck's style. It represents a face refined and graceful, a pose easy yet dignified; but one looks in vain for something of the inner thoughts and character of the man. For this reason Vandyck's portraits, although splendid representations of the men and women of Charles I.'s Court, are of little or no value in helping us to ascertain correctly their emotions and thoughts. Of his more imaginative works there is a splendid specimen, "Armida and the Sleeping Rinaldo" (19), which was said to have been the cause of Vandyck attracting the attention of Charles I., but so many replicas of it are in existence that it would be difficult to assert whether this or another, dealing with the same subject was brought to the King's notice by "Endymion Porter," and laid the foundation of Vandyck's fortune in this country. The portrait of his wife (114), as Herminia putting on Clarinda's armour, may be almost ranked among the imaginative works, but he often had recourse to this lady as a model in both religious and secular works. She must have been a woman of considerable attractions, physical as well as mental; but she came too late to prolong the artist's life—who had certainly displayed no austerity of living in times of considerable luxury. His only child by his wife (a girl) was born eight days before his death, and through her the Vandyck family survived, in the female line, until 1825, when, on the death of Sir Thomas Stepney without issue, the race became

extinct. It can only be by a stretch of the same liberality of view which attributes the grotesque equestrian figure (70) to Vandyck that the claims of the captain in the Carmarthen militia, living in 1875, can be explained. Mr. Alan James Gulston, for whose son the distinction is claimed (page 55 of the catalogue) was just twelve years of age when the last member of the Stepney family died, and inasmuch as, at a subsequent period, he married an Irish lady of county Antrim, whilst his mother was a Miss Knowles, it is difficult to attach him in any way to the family of Vandyck. In the smaller rooms are some interesting sketches in grisaille, sepia, and water colour, of which that of "Vosterman" (161) is the most known to print collectors, whilst the small but highly-finished portraits of "Henrietta Maria" (150) and "Venetia, Lady Digby" (143), will be most attractive to students of the period.

One cannot turn away from the consideration of this very striking collection without feeling how much Reynolds owed to Vandyck, and how wholly Gainsborough was, to ordinary eyes, independent of his teaching. It is not only in the refinement of his women and the dignity of his men, but also in the absolute childishness of his children, that we recognise the point of contact between the Flemish and the English artist.

## CHESS.

**L E (Lyons).**—Very promising, indeed; showing a knowledge of the principles of the game which many older practitioners lack.

**M E H H.**—We presume you are sorry you wrote in a hurry, by this time. In Mr. Loyd's Problem the answer to 1. B takes P (ch) is 1. Kt takes B (ch), and Black wins the game.

**L H R (Worcester).**—You must have set up the position of No. 2223 wrongly. The problem is perfectly sound.

**NORTH-BAC.**—You may place the Black King on any of the unoccupied squares, and then proceed to mate in three moves, as in an ordinary problem. Of course, the Black King moves to escape or defer the mate.

**THE CLUB (Salisbury).**—You are wrong on the fourth move.

**ROCK.**—Your best course is to write to the publisher.

**J H R (Walsall).**—The power of placing chess *saves* *voir* cannot be acquired from "Hints." Aptitude, knowledge of the game, and constant practice are necessary.

**P J (Broadmoor).**—White has moved last. You are asked to retract that move, placing the pieces in the position they occupied before the move was made; and then mate Black in one move.

**W L M (Swindon).**—Please see answer to North-bac.

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF PROBLEMS Nos. 2224 and 2226 received from G O N (Providence, U.S.A.); of No. 2224 from Amateur (Havanna); of No. 2225 from C P (Paterson, U.S.A.) and I. H. R.; of No. 2227 from H B S, D A (Dublin), Indagator, T Roberts, F Lorraine, J Gaskin, W H D Heavey, T Roberts, Commander W L Martin (R.N.), A T A, Pilgrim, B B Schwartz, E L G, Pierce Jones, J G O C; of No. 2228 from Percy R Gibbs, E J Gibbs Junior, Alpha, Emile Frau, Brues, F Lorraine, F Marshall, G E Jascelle, Rev. W C Lee, C R Lee, Rev. Windfield Cooper, W H D Henvey, F A Dixie, Columbus, Chilian, Oliver Icingia, Fidelitas, T Roberts, C M I L Y, Jack, D A (Dublin), A T A, H D M, E L G, W Vernon Arnold, D Gowers, and Pierce Jones.**

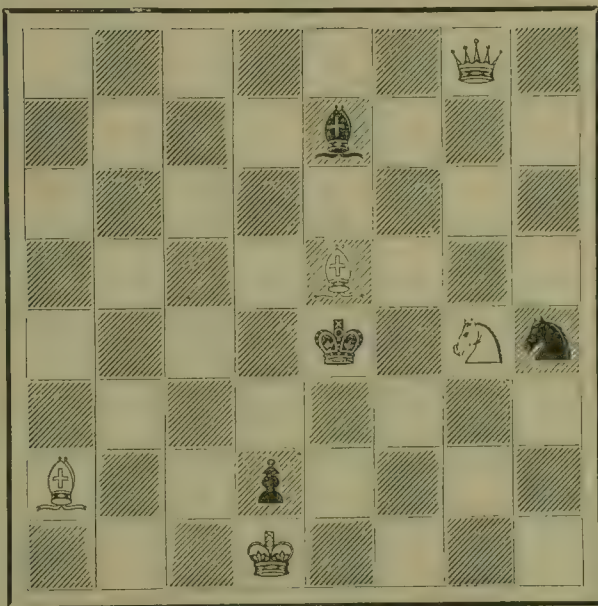
**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF THE CHESS NETS received from the following:—No. 1, from R H Brooks, F Marshall, C Lassen, The Club (Salisbury), W C Cotton, North-bac, D A (Dublin), Thomas Chown, E L G, T Mitchell, Rev. W C Lee, C R Lee, New Forest, Hereford, Thomas Letchford, Pilgrim, Commander W L Martin (R.N.), Chilian, Jack, F E Purchas, Pierce Jones, John H Robinson; of No. 2 from R H Brooks, F Marshall, The Club (Salisbury), D A (Dublin), Rev. W C Lee, C R Lee, Thomas Chown, Pilgrim, I. Sherswood, Ernest Sherswood, Commander W L Martin (R.N.), Jack, F E Purchas, Pierce Jones; of No. 3 from R H Brooks, F Marshall, North-bac, D A (Dublin), Rev. W C Lee, C R Lee, Rev. Windfield Cooper, Pilgrim, Hereford, F E Purchas, and Commander W L Martin (R.N.); of No. 4 from R H Brooks, F Marshall, North-bac, W C Cotton, D A (Dublin), R Livingston, E L G, Rev. W C Lee, C R Lee, J T H, C M Meltzer, R W Spencer, Hereford, Jack, Commander W L Martin (R.N.), W D Wright, F E Purchas, E Elsbury, R Tweddell, H Wardell, W Hiltner, Nema, and E Casella (Paris).**

**CORRECT SOLUTIONS OF No. 2229 received from Shadforth, Z Ingold, Carslake W Wood, Whitewin, E J Winter Wood, J A Schuack, L Desanges, W Biddle, B R Wood, W A P, R B, Julia Short, Juniper Junior, J K (South Hampstead), Charles C B Moss, E Featherstone, N S Harris, E B H, G Oswald, C E P, R L Southwell, H Lucas, D A (Dublin), Percy R Gibbs, E J Gibbs Junior, Ben Nevis, Commander W L Martin (R.N.), Emile Frau, Pilgrim, H D M, I Sherswood, Ernest Sherswood, H Wardell, O Darragh, S Bullen, W R Riddle, Joseph Ainsworth, L Falcon (Antwerp), L Vroman, E L G, Otto Funder, E G Boys, E J L, Rev. Windfield Cooper, Buffalo Bill, New Forest, Augusta Nicholson, F Lorraine, A C Hunt, R W Spencer, Thomas Letchford, Hereford, D McCoy, Oliver Icingia, Pierce Jones, E Loudon, W Heathcote, and T Carroll.**

## PROBLEM No. 2231.

By M. HANAUER.

BLACK.



WHITE.

White to play, and mate in two moves.

A very interesting Game played in the tournament now in progress at the City of London Chess Club. (Bishops' Gambit.)

WHITE (Mr. Heppell).	BLACK (Mr. Block).	WHITE (Mr. Heppell).	BLACK (Mr. Block).
1. P to K 4th.	P to K 4th.	21. B to Kt 5th.	R to Q B sq.
2. P to K B 4th.	P takes P.	25. P to Q R 4th.	Q to B 5th.
3. B to B 4th.	Q to R 5th (ch).	26. Q to Q 2nd.	P to B 3rd.
4. K to B sq.	Kt to Q B 3rd.	27. B to B 4th.	P to R 4th.
5. P to Q 4th.	P to K Kt 4th.	28. R to K 3rd.	R takes R.
6. Kt to Q B 3rd.	B to Kt 2nd.	29. B takes R.	R to K sq.
7. Kt to B 3rd.	Q to R 4th.	30. Kt to B 4th.	B to B 3rd.
8. P to K R 4th.	P to K R 3rd.	31. Q Kt to Kt 2nd.	Q to B 2nd.
9. Kt to Q Kt 5th.	K to Q sq.	32. R to K B sq.	B to K 5th.
10. P to B 3rd.	P to R 3rd.	33. Q to B 2nd.	P to B 4th.
11. Kt to R 3rd.	K Kt to K 2nd.	34. Kt to K sq.	B takes Kt.
12. Kt to R 2nd.	P to Kt 5th.	35. Q takes B.	Q to Kt 6th.
13. Kt to K sq.	P to Q 4th.	36. R to B 2nd.	Q takes P.
14. P takes P.	Kt takes P.	37. Q to R 6th.	
15. B takes Kt.			

This regains the gambit Pawn, but White is immediately thrown on defensive tactics in order to retain the advantage.

15. Q takes B.  
16. B takes P.  
17. Kt to Q 3rd.  
18. Q Kt to K sq.  
19. K to Kt sq.  
Necessary to avoid the exchange of two pieces for a Rook.  
20. P to K Kt 3rd.  
21. R to R 2nd.  
22. R to K 2nd.  
23. K to R 2nd.

Our Problem this week is selected from the "Souvenir Chess Board," published at the price of 2s. by Mr. George Cumming, of New York. We hope our readers will think as highly of its construction as we do.

The British Chess Club, which has hitherto held its meetings at 49, Leicester-square, was dissolved on the 31st ult., and reconstituted on the 1st inst. under the name of the New British Chess Club. The new rooms are at 37, King-street, Covent-garden. Members of the old club will be admitted without entrance fee or formal election.

## THE PEERAGE AND BARONETAGE.

The advent of the new edition of "Burke's Peerage and Baronetage," brought down to the present time with the remarkable care and completeness that distinguish the work, enables us to give a resumé of the recent incidents amongst our ennobled families. It is a noteworthy fact that the Peerage creations of the past twelvemonth are the same in number as those of the preceding year. They are the Viscountcy of Cross, and the Baronies of Montagu, Herschell, Hillingdon, Hindlip, Barton, Hamilton of Dalzell, Brassey, Thring, Stanley of Preston, Stalbridge, and Farnborough. This last, conferred in May on Sir Erskine May, became extinct at his Lordship's death a few weeks after. In addition to these, Viscount Hawarden has been given an Earldom of the United Kingdom, under the title of De Montalt; and Lord Monson a Viscountcy under that of Oxenbridge. Two Scottish Barons, Colville and Elphinstone, and one Irish, Kensington, have been granted seats in the Lords; and the abeyance of the old Barony of Grey De Ruthyn, an early Plantagenet title, has been terminated in favour of Lady Bertha Leigarde Clifton. The obituary list of the year includes the Duke of Somerset, the Marquis of Ailesbury, the Earls of Amherst, Chichester, Enniskillen, Guilford, Redesdale, Shaftesbury, Stradbroke, Strafford, and the Countess of Rothes in her own right; the Viscounts Barrington, Cardwell, Falkland, Melville, and Strathallan; and Lords Lorthwick, Drougham, Churchill, Farnborough, Forester, Monkswell, Penrhyn, Saltoun, Sherard, Vivian, and Waveney. Lords Cardwell, Redesdale, and Waveney having died without issue their Peerages have become extinct. During the same period sixteen Baronetries have been added to the roll, and thirty Baronets have died. There is a new feature in this year's edition which will be regarded with peculiar pleasure, the institution of "The Distinguished Service Order," of which the badge, suspended from the left breast by a red ribbon edged blue, is a gold cross, bearing on one side the Imperial crown within a wreath of laurel, and on the reverse the Imperial and Royal cipher, V.R.I. By the present statutes this order is confined to officers of the Army and Navy, but it is to be hoped it may soon be extended to those "distinguished" in literature, science, and art.

## LIFE-BOAT SERVICES IN 1886.

During the past year, splendid service in saving life was rendered by the gallant crews of the life-boats of the Royal National Life-Boat Institution, resulting in the rescue of 601 persons from imminent peril, and in most cases from a watery grave. In addition to these invaluable services, thirty-three vessels were saved by the life-boats from total destruction, or were helped by them into a haven of safety. Besides launches resulting in the saving of life, the life-boats put to sea as many as 147 times, in reply to signals of distress, only to find either that their aid was not really required, or the signals had been made in error or improperly. In the year, the society also gave rewards for the saving of 160 lives by means of shore-boats, fishing-boats, and other means; so that the institution was instrumental in rescuing a grand total of 761 lives during 1886, bringing up the number of lives it has saved since its foundation to 32,671. The committee most earnestly appeal to the British public for funds to enable them to place life-boats, with the latest improvements, on the coast, to maintain in thorough efficiency their 293 stations, and to reward their brave crews. The institution is entirely dependent on voluntary contributions, and a very heavy expenditure is necessarily involved in carrying on its great work. Contributions are received by all the London and country bankers, and by the secretary, Mr. Charles Dibdin, 14, John-street, Adelphi, W.C.

Last Saturday the Marquis of Bute ceased to be the owner of the great docks which give to Cardiff the position of third port in the kingdom. On that day they became the property of a company with a capital of three and a half millions, which represents about the sum paid to Lord Bute. In the future his Lordship will receive simply his dividend on his interest in the undertaking, which amounts in shares to £2,050,000. The trustees of the Marquis of Bute hold the whole of the preference stock (£900,000), whilst the public have subscribed £800,000. Another large dock, principally for imports, will be opened in the spring.

In the opinion of Mr. Alexander Stewart, the author of a volume entitled *Our Temperaments, their Study and their Teaching* (Crosby, Lockwood, and Co.), the word "temperament" is constantly used without regard to accuracy. He gives a variety of illustrations in proof of this, from which it is evident that the writers employing the word do so without a thought of the physical characteristics, sanguine, bilious, nervous, and lymphatic, with which it ought to be associated. Scientific precision of this kind is not always easy, perhaps not possible, since, as Mr. Stewart admits, there are many modifications of the four clearly marked temperaments. Our authors of the last century seem to have avoided the word, and Mr. Stewart has taken the trouble to ascertain that it does not occur once in Johnson's "Rambler," or in his "Idler." "To express," he writes, "the habit of mind that prompts the individual action, Addison, Johnson, and Goldsmith instead of temperament, used *temper*, *disposition*, *nature*, or some other word which is not tied, as temperament is, to physical characteristics." At the same time, while claiming "a very limited power of the temperaments over mind," Mr. Stewart considers that his book will form a practical guide by which observers "may know the temperament of anyone by looking at him, and associating with it certain moral qualities and traits of character." Yet it is difficult to see how character can be judged of by the complexion; and a great authority, quoted by the writer, has said that we have scarcely any data, excepting those of complexion, by which to judge of temperament. Even in medicine, while temperament is said to be a real force, great doubts seem to prevail as to the possibility of discriminating it. Mr. Stewart has done his utmost to make this easier; but whether his attempt will assist in the investigation of disease, must be left to the judgment of medical men. We should have thought that few people were so ignorant as to confound the nervous temperament with nervousness—a modern complaint, of which our fathers in medicine knew nothing. Mr. Stewart's beautifully printed volume contains a vast number of illustrative quotations, for which our literature has been searched. Incidentally a variety of topics pass under review, among others the increasing number of residential flats in London. A young wife is said to be melancholy and lonely in a suburban villa when the husband is absent all day; and Mr. Stewart considers that flats, which must be "handsome, commodious, healthful, and comparatively inexpensive," are "the only homes which render happiness and health possible" to the greater number of the newly married and others who have no young children. The work is, indeed, full of curious facts and suggestions, and it is not necessary to accept the author's conclusions in order to see that it is likely to attract some attention.





A CRY FOR HELP: THE LIFE-LINE FROM THE SHORE.

ROCKET APPARATUS USED BY THE VOLUNTEER LIFE BRIGADE.



## WILLS AND BEQUESTS.

The will (dated Dec. 31, 1863), with two codicils (dated March 28, 1884, and Jan. 14, 1886), of Mr. George Henry Brown, late of No. 8, White Rock, Hastings, who died on Oct. 31 last, was proved on the 11th ult. by Henry Darell Brown and Romer Williams, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £135,000. The testator devised and bequeaths all his estate and effects, whatsoever, and wheresoever, to his wife, Mrs. Catherine Brown, for her own use and benefit absolutely.

The will (dated July 6, 1886), with a codicil (dated Sept. 7 following), of Mr. George Robinson, one of the partners in the firm of Coutts and Co., bankers, 59, Strand, late of No. 11, St. George's-place, Hyde Park-corner, who died on Sept. 27 last at Ayot-Bury, Welwyn, Herts, was proved on the 22nd ult. by the Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder and William Joseph Jarrett, the executors, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £126,000. The testator bequeaths an annuity of £300 to Lady Hillary; £50 to each of the twenty senior clerks at Coutts and Co.; £10 to each of the four senior messengers; £5 to each of the other messengers; and numerous legacies to friends, his executor, Mr. Jarrett, and to his servants, both in London and at Ayot-Bury. The residue of his real and personal estate is to be divided into two equal parts, one of which he gives to Hugh Lindsay Antrobus, and the other to the said Hon. Henry Dudley Ryder.

The will (dated July 6, 1882) of Dame Juliana Rebecca Hume-Campbell, late of Marchmont, Berwickshire, N.B., and of No. 18, Hill-street, Berkeley-square, who died on Oct. 11 last, was proved on the 14th inst. by Sir Hugh Hume-Campbell, Bart., the husband, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate in the United Kingdom amounting to upwards of £65,000. The testatrix bequeaths such sum of Consols as will produce £10 per annum to the Vicar of Ruislip, Middlesex, to be laid out in the purchase of coals to be distributed in the months of January and February in each year among poor families in the hamlet of Eastcott, in the said parish of Ruislip; £5000 each to Arthur Charles Loraine Fuller, Juliana Margaret Maitland Warrender, and Florence Dawson; and an annuity to her maid. The residue of the real and personal estate over which she has a power of disposal she gives to her husband.

The will (dated Jan. 27, 1885), with a codicil (dated June 11, 1885), of Mr. Robert Temple Frere, late of No. 143, Harley-street, who died on Oct. 25, at Garboldisham Hall, Norfolk, was proved on the 8th ult. by Mrs. Catherine Frances Frere, the widow, Charles Gurdon, the nephew, James Ingram, and James Crofts Ingram, the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to upwards of £52,000. The testator bequeaths his plate to his wife, for life; £1000, and all his furniture, pictures, books, jewellery, household effects, horses, carriages, live and dead stock, to his wife; and legacies to his executors Mr. Gurdon and Mr. James Crofts Ingram. The residue of his property he leaves, upon trust, for his wife, for life; at her decease, he gives £3000, upon trust, for his daughter Lady Louisa Charlotte Temple Campbell-Orde, in addition to the amount settled on her at her marriage; £11,000 to his son Temple Frere; £12,000 to his daughter Theresa Jane Temple Frere; and smaller legacies to his five children by his present wife. The ultimate residue he leaves among his children or remoter issue, as his wife shall appoint.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of the county of Edinburgh, of the trust disposition (dated May 6, 1874), with a codicil (dated May 31, 1877), of Mrs. Mary Bayne Playfair, of Murray, of Hollywood House,

Colinton-road, Edinburgh, who died on Aug. 23 last, granted to William Lees and Lieutenant-Colonel Frederick Lyon Playfair, the executors nominate, was resealed in London, on the 8th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to upwards of £34,000.

The will (dated Oct. 9, 1878), with two codicils (dated Oct. 22, 1878, and Oct. 14, 1885), of Mr. George Fielder, formerly of Doctors' Commons, Proctor, but late of West Horsley-place, Leatherhead, Surrey, who died on April 23 last, was proved on the 17th ult. by Mrs. Laura Mary Fielder, the widow, Major-General Arthur Sanders, and Henry Manisty, three of the executors, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £24,000. The testator bequeaths £6000 Consols, upon trust, for his wife, for life, then for his sister Meliscent for life; then, as to £3000 of said stock, in sums of £500 to certain of his cousins, and £500 of said stock each to the Charing-cross Hospital, the Middlesex Hospital, the Surrey County Hospital, the Seamen's Hospital (late Dreadnought), Greenwich; the London Homoeopathic Hospital, Great Ormond-street; and the Chichester training-ship;—two leasehold houses in Manchester-street, a share of a leasehold house in Clifton-street, and £500 Bank Stock to his said sister; the interest of £3000 Portuguese Stock to his said sister, for life; and there are other provisions in her favour, contingent on her surviving his wife; and legacies to servants. Subject to the undisturbed life estate, use, and enjoyment of his wife, he bequeaths to the trustees of the British Museum for the National Gallery of Pictures, Trafalgar-square, the "Portrait of Galilei," master unknown, supposed to be Domenico Cresti, called Papignano; "Portrait of Catarina Cibo Camerini Duchessa, Daughter of Innocent VIII.," attributed to Leonardo Da Vinci, dated MDXVII.; "Portrait of Cardinal De Retz," by Philip De Champagne; "Portrait of a Spanish Military Commander," by Pourbus; "Portrait of a Spanish Lady of Rank," by Cornelius Jansen; "Spanish Shepherd Boy and Mastiff," by Murillo; "Interior," with old man seated beside table, with papers, &c., School of Rembrandt; "Mater Dolorosa," by Guercino; "Holy Family," by Palma Vecchio; "Holy Family," cabinet picture, by Benvenuto Tisi, called Il Garofalo; "Ecce Homo," study of the head, cabinet size, by Correggio, frame by Fiamingo; "Venice, St. Mark's Place," by Canaletto; and "Bacchanalian Subject," by Jordaens. The residue of his real and personal estate he gives to his wife, absolutely.

The will (dated Aug. 7, 1865), with four codicils (dated Oct. 26, 1866, June 8 and Nov. 27, 1875, and June 26, 1883) of Mr. Charles Eyre, late of Welford Park, Berks, who died on July 22 last, was proved on the 10th ult. by George Branstons Eyre, the son, the sole executor, the value of the personal estate amounting to over £17,000. The testator devises his freehold messuages, lands, and hereditaments at Great Parndon, Essex, and all other his real estate to his said son. He bequeaths £2000, and certain plate, to his wife, Mrs. Louisa Charlotte Eyre; and there are some other specific legacies. The Godolphin diamonds he leaves to his wife, during widowhood, until the marriage of his son, and then to his son; and legacies to servants and others. The residue of his personal estate he gives to his said son.

The Scotch Confirmation, under seal of office of the Commissariat of Kirkcudbright, of the settlement (dated Sept. 28, 1874), with a codicil (dated Dec. 15, 1881), of Sir William Maxwell, Bart., of Cardoness, who died on June 27 last, granted to Captain Geoffrey Shakerley, R.A., and Sir William Francis Maxwell, Bart., the son, the executors, was resealed in London on the 11th ult., the value of the personal estate in England and Scotland amounting to over £15,000.

## THE LIFE-LINE FROM THE SHORE.

In two preceding Illustrations, which appeared in this Journal, respectively, on Oct. 23 and Dec. 4, we have represented the scenes attending the frequent employment of the life-saving rocket and line apparatus, maintained at nearly three hundred stations on the coasts of the British Islands by the Marine Department of the Board of Trade. Our publication of Dec. 4 also contained a complete series of diagrams and drawings of all the parts and implements of that apparatus, with an exact description of each article, and of the manner in which it is used to effect a communication between the men of the Volunteer Life Brigade on shore, or those of the Coast Guard, and the crew of any vessel wrecked or stranded within a practicable distance; and the means by which sailors or passengers on board can be hauled ashore by the sling life-buoy drawn along a hawser; one end of the hawser is fastened to the mast or some other part of the wreck high above the water, having been sent out from shore by the "whip," or endless rope, working in a pulley-block; the whip is first conveyed to the vessel by a line which is cast over the vessel by a rocket. In the Illustration presented this week, the third of our large Engravings devoted to the same subject, the scene on board the vessel is represented with the rocket and its life-line plunging over the rigging, while the sailors in the top are reaching forth their hands to catch the line as it flies past, and the terrified passengers, men, women, and children, are hanging to the shrouds below, as the hull of the ship, with its upper deck, is apparently submerged, having sunk to a rock or shoal under water. The vessel, in this position, may soon be knocked to pieces by the fury of the waves, or may be rolled over on her beam-ends, and the masts carried away, in which case every person remaining on board would perish. This consummation of the disaster of a shipwreck may be delayed for hours, during which there is an opportunity for attempting to save lives either by the rocket and line, where the shore is near enough, or by a life-boat getting alongside the wreck. The rocket, as before described, is a compound or two-fold iron tube, 25 in. long, and of several inches diameter, each compartment holding a charge of gunpowder, so arranged that, after the force of the first charge is expended, the second charge is ignited, giving an additional impulse and further course to the missile. A stick, 9 ft. 6 in. long, is attached to the rocket, and the line, which is 250 fathoms in length, is fastened to the stick. The rocket at present in use was invented by Colonel Boxer, R.A.; but the first idea of using a rocket, instead of Captain Manby's mortar, is due to Mr. Trengrouse, of Helston, in Cornwall, whose merit was acknowledged by us in the account we gave of this invention in the *Illustrated London News* of Oct. 23. Mr. John Dennett, of Newport, Isle of Wight, without any knowledge of Mr. Trengrouse's proposal, actually made the first rocket by which life was saved; and, so early as 1826, four stations in the Isle of Wight were furnished with Dennett's rockets. Valuable improvements in the rocket-line gear have been made by Admiral Ward, formerly inspector of life-boats to the Royal National Life-Boat Institution. The official books of instructions and statistics of life salvage, edited by Mr. Thomas Gray, of the Marine Department of the Board of Trade, may be procured from Mr. E. Stanford, publisher, at Charing-cross.

Mr. Robert Micks has been appointed Joint Secretary of Inland Revenue in the place of Mr. C. B. Forsey, C.B., resigned; and Mr. William Buller Heberden succeeds Mr. W. C. Mitchell as Assistant Secretary.

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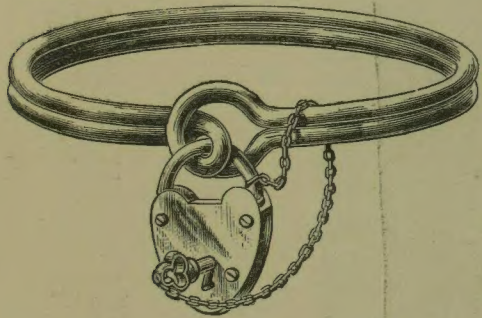
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"I have very great pleasure in saying that the CUTICURA REMEDIES have made a complete cure of my little boy, who was a great sufferer for nine months from a skin disease, and I shall be pleased to recommend them wherever I can."  
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BABY'S skin and scalp preserved and beautified by CUTICURA MEDICATED SOAP.

"I cannot find language by which to bestow sufficient praise on such potent medicine which effected so complete and marvellous a cure on one of the most obstinate of skin diseases; and, in fact, rescued our little Francis from the jaws of death.—MARY MCCRYSTAL, Coalisland, co. Tyrone, Ireland."

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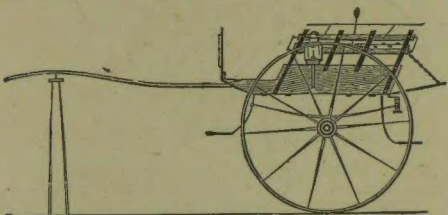
"If anyone saw my child now, and eight months ago, they never would doubt for a moment the great value of the CUTICURA REMEDIES; and I hope everybody suffering from eczema will write or come to see me. I have plenty of witnesses to prove all, and shall be very pleased to answer any one.—MRS. CAREY, Broyle-lane, Ringmer."

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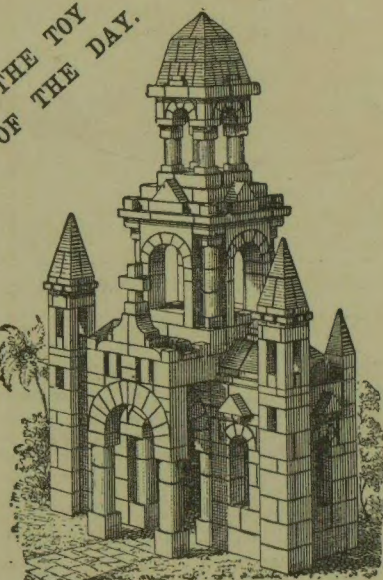
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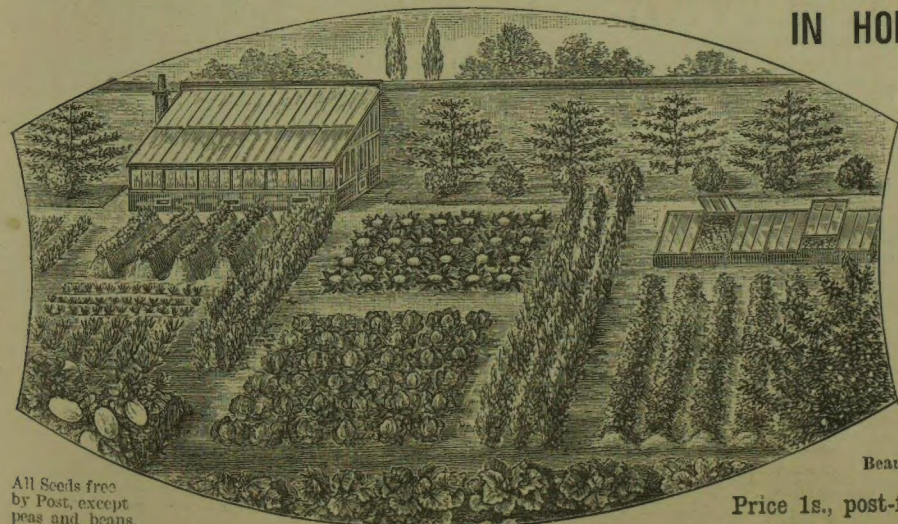
In consequence of the widespread recommendation which the Anchor Stone Building Boxes enjoy, the demand for the same AFTER Christmas is still considerable. All observing parents justly say, "The winter evenings are long, and if we can agreeably shorten the same for our children, by the expense of a few shillings, with an Anchor Stone Building Box, we must not hesitate for a moment!" To all parents who think thus, we recommend the perusal of the Illustrated Price-List of "The Toy the Child Likes Best," which will be forwarded gratis on application to

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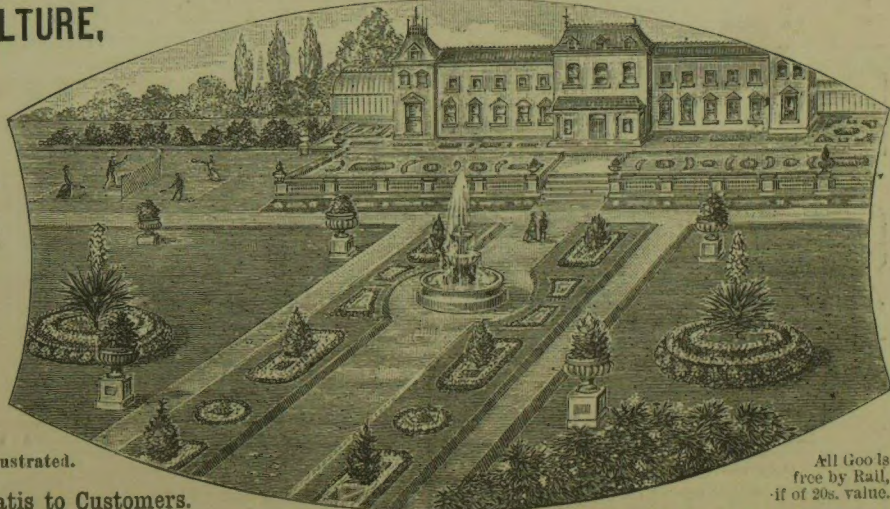
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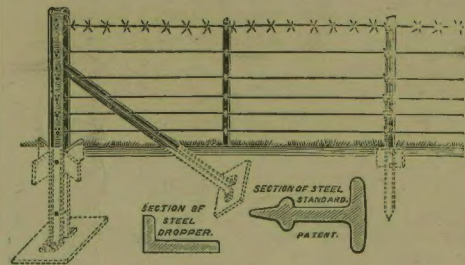
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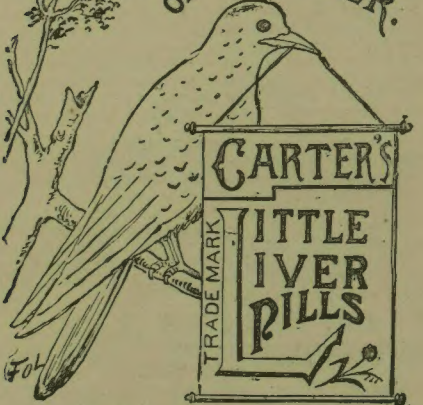
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